THE QUARTERLY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES IN PALESTINE

VOLUME II. NOS. 2 & 3

JERUSALEM
PUBLISHED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
PALESTINE BY HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON, E.C. 4
1932

CONTENTS

EXCAVATIONS AT ʿATLĪT (1930–1): THE SOUTH-EASTERN CEMETERY . . . . . *page* 41

A BYZANTINE BATH AT QALANDIA . . . „ 105

A COPY OF THE CROUCHING APHRODITE . . „ 110

A HOARD OF COINS OF THE CONSTANTINIAN PERIOD . . . . . „ 113

GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS IN THE MUSEUM „ 120

SATURA EPIGRAPHICA ARABICA. II . . . „ 127

TWO TURKISH INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CITADEL OF JERUSALEM . . . . . „ 132

MOSAIC PAVEMENTS IN PALESTINE . . . „ 136

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY JOHN JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

PLATE XIII

TO HAIFA
H.H.W.
WADI DUSTREY
"NARROW WAY"
TEMPLAR FORT
PALESTINE RAILWAY
"NARROW WAY"
HAIFA HARBOUR WORKS QUARRY.
SALT
CAUSEWAY
CASTLE.
BATH
TOWN.
N

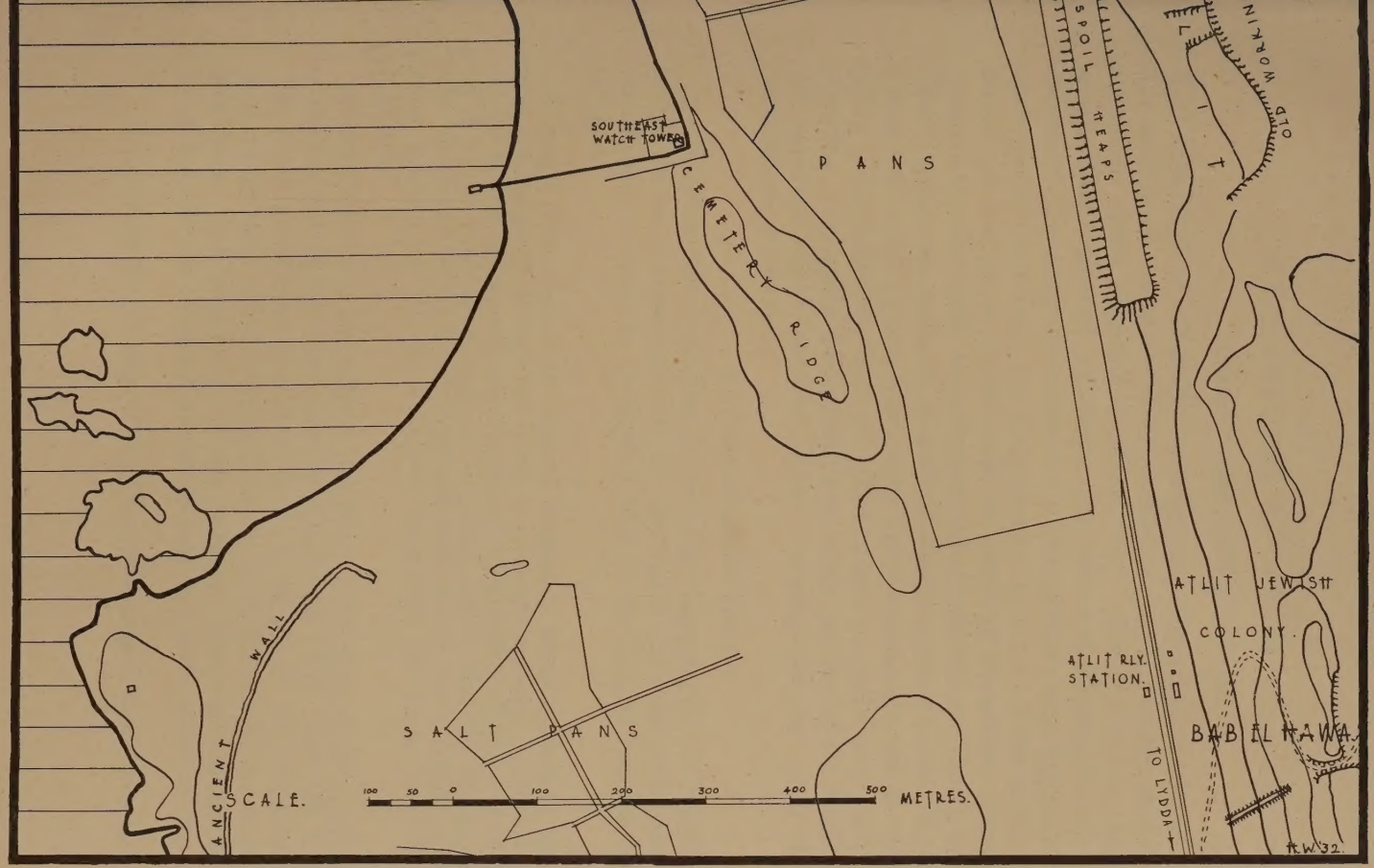


Fig. 1. PILGRIMS' CASTLE ('ATLĪT) AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

EXCAVATIONS AT 'ATLĪT (1930–1)

THE SOUTH-EASTERN CEMETERY

EVIDENCE of a hitherto unrecognized Phoenician settlement has come to light in the course of excavations on the site of the medieval seaport which lay under Pilgrims' Castle at 'Atlīt. Under a fort at the south-east corner of the land-wall rock-hewn shaft graves of Phoenician type have been encountered, containing evidence of an occupation extending from the second phase of the Early Iron Age (beginning *c.* 900 B.C.) down to the Hellenistic period. A few intact burials could be dated by Phoenician coins and other means to the latter half of the Persian period, the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. Their culture was complex, an eclectic combination of Greek, Egyptian, and Oriental elements such as Attic vases, Egyptian amulets, and scarabs in mixed style. The skeletons were too decomposed to yield any anthropological material. The graves dealt with form only a portion of the whole cemetery; this report is issued pending further investigation and must therefore be regarded as provisional.

§ 1. *Situation and History*

In describing the demolition of the older Templar fort at Khirbat Dustrey which was to be superseded by the new castle upon the promontory at 'Atlīt the chronicler drops an intriguing hint of the ancient remains which came to light.

> 'At length they reached the original foundation where an ancient wall appeared, long and compact. Money was found in a coinage unknown to us to-day, provided by gift of God for his sons the Knights to relieve them of expense and toil. Afterwards as they were excavating and removing sand in front of this another, shorter wall was found and in the level ground between the two a copious spring of fresh water bubbled up. So the Lord gave them stone and a good deal of cement for their use.'[1]

Discoveries no less astonishing must have taken place at the south-east corner of the town when the watch-tower was built and a fosse hewn (Pl. XIII, Fig. 1). The tower stood upon the north end of a ridge of rock which had been the burying-ground of an older settlement upon the site of the medieval town and castle. The shaft graves of this cemetery were cut through by the fosse, by rock-hewn rooms at various levels west and north of the tower, and by the

[1] Jacques de Vitry, in *Gesta Dei per Francos*, ed. Bongars (Hanover, 1611), I, 1131.

conduit and cistern; and in two cases they were spanned with arches in order to carry the walls of the tower across them (Fig. 2).[1]

These mutilated shafts were a clue which we first followed up during the clearance of the fort in 1930 and to which we gave undivided attention in the latter part of 1931. Fourteen graves were cleared, including some hundred burials. At least eleven more remain to be dug; these are shown without numbers on the plan. Others exist no doubt east and south of the fosse.

Of the graves which were examined in 1930–1 some had already been dug out by the Crusaders in the course of building. Both the shafts crossed by the walls of the tower, L 14 and L 20, had been dug, presumably to test their depth, since one of them, L 20, was abandoned before the lowest burial in the shaft was reached, although at 3–4 metres from the top the filling contained a Crusader coin, apparently of John of Ibelin, Lord of Beirut (1198–1236). The filling of the other, L 14, contained nothing but an ancient arrow-head (cf. Pl. XX, *c*) and a worn iron trowel dropped in by one of the masons (Pl. XVI). The rock ceiling of the western chamber (*b*) of L 20 happened to be broken by an enlargement of the adjoining cave, L 8, but the original burials were undisturbed. The two graves, L 7 and L 19, at the north-west corner of the fort on the other hand were made to conform to the rock-cut plan; the one, L 7, a cave approached from the lower terrace or from a break in the wall of L 2, the other, L 19, a shaft grave descending from the upper terrace; they were both enlarged and knocked into one. L 19 was swept clean but for a fragment of a blue-glazed Egyptian amulet found in a corner near the new door, but L 7 still contained an ancient burial in the slot at (*b*) somewhat upset but covered up again. The conduit leading to the cistern near the tower crossed two shafts, one of which, L 22, was considerably disturbed since the cistern had also broken into the shaft. Again, the shafts and underground chambers which lay in the path of the fosse were completely destroyed; thus L 35 lost its eastern chamber. Those which it just missed, L 23, L 23 B, and L 34, were nevertheless broken into during the scarping, probably out of curiosity, for the breaks were barely large enough to wriggle through. Near the breaks they seem to have been rummaged slightly, possibly when more recent burials were inserted from the fosse, but apart from these intrusions they had not been interfered with. One of the shafts on the western slope, L 13, contained nothing but broken rock, but as neither the shaft nor side-chamber had been completed, it may never have been used for burial.

[1] *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities*, Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 113 ff.

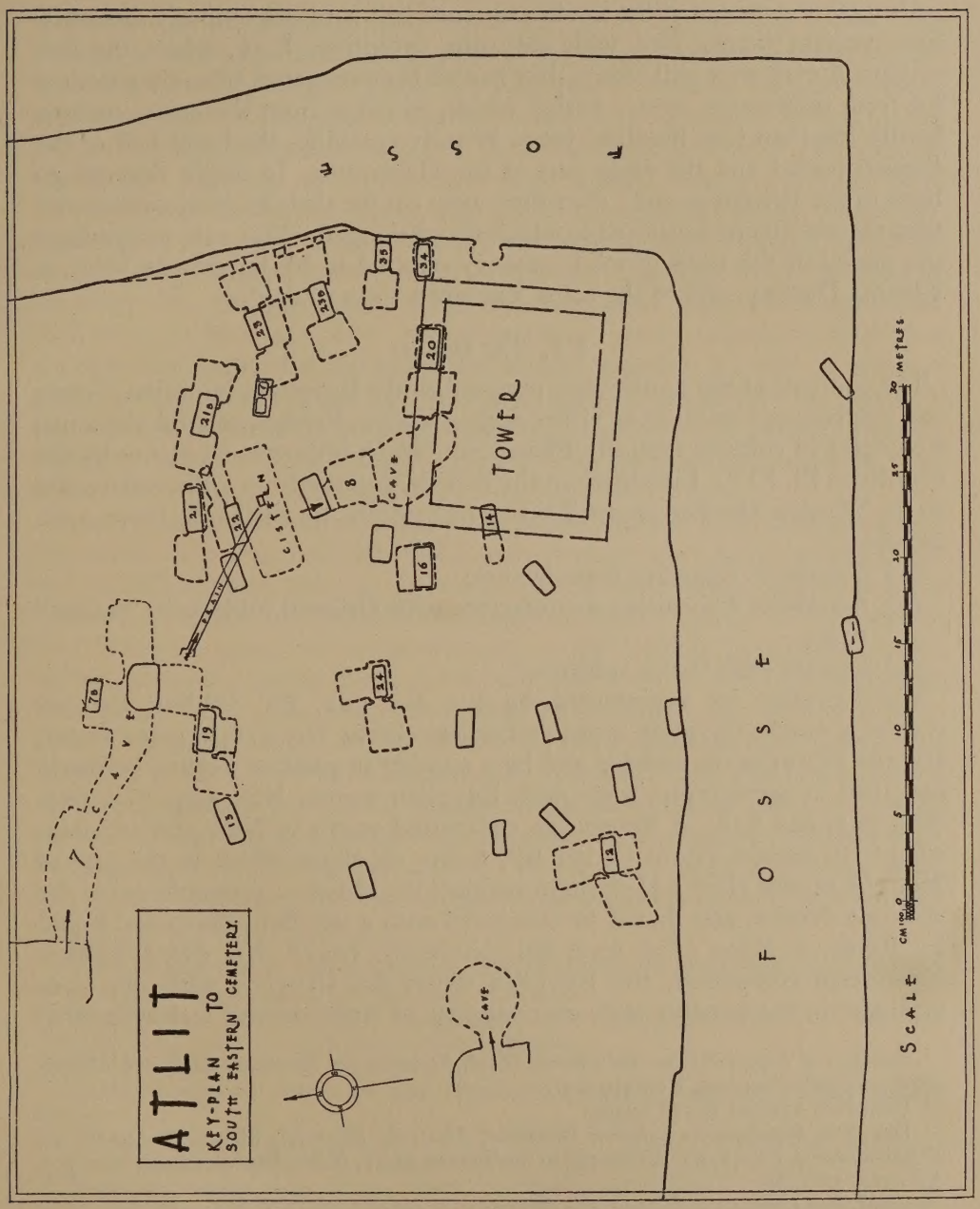

ATLIT
KEY-PLAN TO
SOUTH EASTERN CEMETERY.
TOWER
CAVE
CISTERN
FOSSE
SCALE
METRES

FIG. 2

Altogether some ten of the tombs examined had not been seriously disturbed since ancient times. But, with only one exception, L 16, where the two original burials were still intact, they had all been reopened from time to time for fresh interments, over a period which, to judge from the coins, covered hardly less than four hundred years: broadly speaking, the latter half of the Persian period and the early part of the Hellenistic. In origin they all go back to the Persian period; then they were cut for their original owners and then the settlement flourished to which they belonged. This, too, was perhaps the period of the walls of solid masonry referred to by Jacques de Vitry at Khirbat Dustrey, and of the coins 'unknown to us to-day'.

§ 2. *The Objects*

The contents of the tombs were predominantly Egyptian, but often Greek, and sometimes a mixture of either with Assyrian, Persian, or local elements, a complex of cultures typically Phoenician, which is shown at a glance by the scarabs on Pl. XIV. Like those in the British Museum from a Phoenician site in the Western Mediterranean, Tharros in Sardinia, they fall into three main classes:

'(1) Scarabs of Egyptian manufacture;
(2) Scarabs of Phoenician manufacture with Oriental subjects in "mixed" style;
(3) Scarabs with Greek subjects.'[1]

The Egyptian are represented by our No. 942, Ra' holding the *was* sceptre, a purely Egyptian type in carnelian; also by No. 412, in green jasper, Isis and Horus in the rushes;[2] and by a number in paste or steatite, correctly inscribed in hieroglyphs, some with Egyptian names, Nos. 499, 553, 659, 709, 762, and 813. A Phoenician compound occurs in Nos. 366 and 649, where Isis suckles Horus on her lap, facing an object which in the case of No. 366 at least (Fig. 24) strongly suggests the censer or candelabrum of the Assyrian Nusku, and should be compared with a late Babylonian seal found by Rénan at Sidon (Fig. 94 a, tail-piece on p. 104).[3] No. 935 is another Phoenician compound; the Egyptian dwarf Bes struggles with two lions arranged in the heraldic style characteristic of Achaemenian seal cylinders,[4]

[1] *Catalogue of Engraved Gems and Cameos, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the British Museum* (1926), Introduction, xxxi, Nos. 349–431.

[2] Ibid., Nos. 272 and 352 (Tharros).

[3] Delaporte, *Catalogue des Cylindres Orientaux, Musée du Louvre*, I, Pl. 57, No. 20 (R. 2); II (*Acquisitions*), Pls. 91, 92. Cf. several in the Tharros group, *B.M.*, *Engraved Gems*, Nos. 353, 356, 375, 376, 386.

[4] Ward, *Seal Cylinders of Western Asia* (Washington, 1910), Chap. LX, No. 1108, &c.

a symmetrical arrangement with Bes which also occurs on local coins of the Persian period.[1] Oriental tradition also affects the treatment of Heracles, the favourite Greek subject at 'Atlīt. In No. 552, a carnelian scarab inscribed with an Aramean name, he is of the type which became usual in archaic Greek art; an incongruous combination of Heracles-of-the-Bow with Heracles-of-the-Club.[2] Two legs of the lion-skin swing behind him, but it is not clear whether he wears the lion-cap or whether his head-dress is simply hair rolled into curls in the formal archaic style.[3] In another attitude, No. 497, he recalls the kneeling-running figure on the Persian daric, as well as the Heracles of Aegina.[4] But the type which is more distinctive of 'Atlīt has a significant difference; in Nos. 496, 687, 705, all scarabs of green jasper, he clearly has the lion-skin fastened to his head, but he has discarded his bow in order to thrash a helpless lion which he lifts upside down by one of the hind legs in a fashion reminiscent of the Mesopotamian god Marduk or the hero Gilgamesh, a motive common on Achaemenian seals (Fig. 94 b, tail-piece on p. 104, Ward, No. 1065).[5] There is a dog in the field behind him.

This is a form of Heracles-of-the-Club which seems to have been peculiarly Phoenician.[6] It occurs on fifth- and fourth-century coins of Citium in Cyprus and on fifth-century coins of Tarsus in Cilicia, both closely connected with Phoenicia; also on three published scarabs,[7] one from Cyprus, another possibly from Tharros; again in a series of statues in the Cesnola Collection,[8] in the British Museum, and in the Louvre; and finally on a stele from Amrit in Phoenicia.[9] In Cyprus, always an outpost of Hellenism, the local *baals* were Hellenized as Heracles even in Phoenician strongholds such as Citium and Amathus;[10] the Greeks of Idalium on the other hand identified the *baal* with Apollo Amyklos, a popular etymology which betrays the Phoenician name, Mekal, of a lightning god, Bringer-of-rain, whom the Egyptians called Reshef.[11] He is perhaps the *baal* portrayed on the Amrit stele; although dressed in an Egyptian crown and tunic and riding circus-fashion on a lion's back like the

[1] *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, Pl. II, No. 45.
[2] Myres, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection*, *Metropolitan Museum* (New York, 1914), p. 171.
[3] Cf. *B.M.*, *Engraved Gems*, No. 394, from Tharros.
[4] Cf. Furtwängler, *Gemmen*, Taf. VIII, 38, supposed to be from Aegina. Also *B.M.*, *Engraved Gems*, No. 499, *c.* 480 B.C., from the Castellani Collection.
[5] Ward, *op. cit.*, Chaps. LIX, LX, and p. 388.
[6] Roscher, *Lexikon der Griech. und Röm. Mythologie*, I, 2145 ff., where the various references are given.
[7] Furtwängler, *Gemmen*, Taf. VII, 54.
[8] Myres, *Handbook*, Nos. 1094 ff.
[9] Contenau, *Manuel d'Archéologie Orientale* (Paris, 1931), III, Fig. 895, p. 1474.
[10] *British Museum Catalogue of Coins*, *Cyprus*, Introduction, xxviii, xxix.
[11] Vincent, *Revue Biblique* (1928), pp. 524 ff., a propos the Mekal stele of Beisān mentioned below.

Hittite deities, yet he prepares to thrash a diminutive lion exactly as Heracles does on our scarabs, 'a motive identical', it has been remarked, 'with that which occurs so often in the great reliefs of the Assyrian palaces'.[1] A lion in this position is dealt with even more drastically on one of the Hittite reliefs from Djerabis.[2] But other local analogies are not lacking: for example, a bronze figurine (Palestine Museum, I. 9043, Pl. XV, *a*), which was found during the clearance of the medieval bath-house (Pl. XIII, Fig. 1). It has been a good deal damaged by corrosion, but so closely does it resemble in its attitude another and better preserved specimen of Phoenician provenance now in the British Museum, that a description of the latter may serve to supplement the details.[3] It is dressed in a tall pointed cap, bound near the top below 'a flower-like termination', possibly because it was supposed to be made of reeds or straw. It wears the usual Egyptian loin-cloth crossing in front. The right arm is raised as with our figurine; the fist is clenched to hold a weapon square with the arm. Here it differs from our figurine where the right fist is made in the form of a ring to hold a weapon pointing either upwards behind the head or downwards away from the body. The left arm in both is extended in front of the left thigh as if holding something off, or else grasping a shield as in the Megiddo specimen (Pl. XV, *b*, Palestine Museum, M. 1083, assumed date *c.* 1300 B.C.).[4] The crown is Reshef's and is also worn in a slightly different form by the deity on the Amrit stele, as well as by the seated god represented as Seth on a stele from one of the Temples of Tuthmosis III at Beisān which is expressly entitled 'Mekal, Lord of Beth-Shan'; there the *baal* was certainly represented as Reshef in a seal of some two centuries later.[5] Our figure of Heracles as clearly resembles the North Syrian or Assyrian reliefs in its attributes as it does the figurines of Reshef-Mekal in its attitude, and it was conceivably this fighting god whom Heracles the Lion-slayer came to represent. An analogous development from Mesopotamian sources seems to have taken place in the case of the Persian king-slaying-the-lion, the type adopted for instance for Sidonian coins of the fourth century B.C., types of which were found in most of the graves at 'Atlīt.

Besides the scarabs there are other groups of objects which illustrate the

[1] Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Phoenicia* (London, 1885), II, 12; cf. Contenau, *op. cit.* I, Fig. 147, p. 240.

[2] *Carchemish* (1914), Pl. B, 11.

[3] F. L. Griffith, 'The God Set of Ramessu II and an Egypto-Syrian deity', *Proc. Soc. of Biblical Research*, 1894, p. 89 and plate; an even finer specimen has recently been found at Ras Shamra and is now in the Louvre, Contenau, *op. cit.* II, Fig. 740, p. 1071.

[4] Other examples have been collected by Père Vincent, *Revue Biblique* (1928), Pl. XXV.

[5] Rowe, *P.E.F.*, *Quarterly Statement* (1928), p. 79, Pl. V, and *Topography and History of Beth-Shan* (1930), p. 14; also Vincent, *Revue Biblique* (1928), pp. 528 ff.

meeting of Greek and Egyptian commerce on the Palestine coast, particularly during the Persian period. Along with archaic Greek scarabs such as Nos. 497 and 629, there are several Greek vases of painted pottery which must have been imported from Greece itself. Only one was found whole and in place; the others have been reconstructed from fragments found in the filling of shafts which had been disturbed by repeated interments. These examples cover the whole period of active export from Attic and other Greek factories beginning with the introduction of black-figure painting.[1] The earliest, such as Nos. 32. 528 and 32. 529 from tomb L 21 (Pl. XXI), are Attic black-figure lekythoi of the sixth century B.C., the details painted in white and incised;[2] presumably of the same date must be No. 32. 415 (Pl. XVIII), although it was found in an intact grave, L 16, containing a coin which could hardly be earlier than the fifth century B.C. (see below, p. 60). A good deal of an Attic red-figure lekythos of the early fifth century, No. 32. 307 (Pl. XXII), has been reconstructed from scattered fragments found in three different shafts, L 21, L 21 B, and L 23 (see below, pp. 74, 79, 83).[3] From another shaft, L 35, comes the rim of a black-figure kylix, No. 32. 979, akin to the so-called Kabeiric class, originally an Attic product which conservative Boeotian potters continued to make until at least 400 B.C., fully a century after the Athenians had given up black-figure for red-figure technique. Though little known outside Greece, it has also been found in Southern Palestine, at Tall Jemma near Gaza, where it is dated to the late fifth century or possibly the opening of the fourth.[4] Among a mass of sherds of plain black-varnished ware, a few kylixes have been partly built up; the delicate profile of one, No. 32. 685 (Fig. 57, p. 84), suggests the fifth century, the rest are fourth century or later (32. 590, Fig. 46, p. 78; 32. 684, Fig. 58, p. 84; 32. 978, Fig. 93, p. 103). Some of the sherds are distinctively Hellenistic, since they belonged to vessels stamped with a rouletted circle on the internal base, e.g. a plate from L 22, No. 32. 676; or with palmettes, six or twelve in a circle, e.g. a stemless kylix built up of fragments from L 21, No. 32. 513 (Fig. 36, p. 72). These again must have been imported from Greek lands. Hellenic influence appears again in one of the bronze mirrors, No. 32. 712 from L 23, *c*-v (Pl. XXVII), which is supported by a volute capital on the tang.[5]

No less distinctive are the Egyptian amulets of glazed paste which were

[1] Examples of Greek painted pottery of pre-Hellenistic date now extant in Palestine have been collected in this *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 15 ff.

[2] Ibid., p. 17 on Nos. 5–8; Pl. V (*b*), 1, 2, 4; Pl. VI (*a*), (*b*).

[3] Ibid., p. 19 on No. 12; Pl. VIII (*b*).

[4] Ibid., p. 16 f. and p. 25 f. on Nos. 33–7; Pl. IX (*b*).

[5] Myres, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection*, p. 491, where it is dated to the sixth or fifth century.

found with a number of womens' burials, evenly distributed through most of the tombs. Those with the lowest burials were in a state of crumbling and sometimes nothing but a lump of white gypsum showed that they had existed. Probably many more would have been preserved had the deepest parts of the shafts been less near water-level and consequently less damp. However, eight representative sets were recovered, and eighteen different types have been recognized with certainty, the majority of which are included in the largest set found with *c*-vi, one of the earliest burials in tomb L 23 (Pl. XXVIII (*a*), (*b*)).[1] These lay in a chain between the legs, stretching from waist to ankles. A smaller set with *d*-ii, a burial in another chamber of the same tomb, were at the head. In other cases they appeared to occupy no particular position, but as they were all perforated or provided with eyelets for threading they may have been included in necklaces, if any. Most of them have a glaze which varies between blue and green according to its thickness; others are of a buff paste which shows no trace of glazing. The commonest type of all is the sacred eye, usually in glazed paste but occasionally in black granite (Pl. XXXIII); very few of the womens' burials were without it. Then there is a group which recurs in six out of the eight sets (Pl. XXVIII (*a*), (*b*)):

721, the papyrus sceptre of the goddess Wadjet;
727–8, the scarab with legs;
729, 31, Shu, either human or grotesque in face;
733, Ptaḥ-Seker-Osiris;
739, the standing ape (*Cercopithecus*);
749, Ta-urt or ʿIpt.

The papyrus sceptre, Shu (in paste), Thoth, and the standing ape are all distinctive of the Persian period, Dynasties XXVI–XXX.[2] Less frequent are:

734, Khnum;
735, Sekhmet;
742, the ram, couchant;
743, the hare, couchant;
745–8, the lion, couchant.

Khnum and the hare are again characteristic of the period.[3] It is also represented once or twice by:

726, the white crown of Upper Egypt;
798, the red crown of Lower Egypt, from L 23 B, *b*-iv (Pl. XXX);
636, the sow and litter, from L 21 B, *c*-iv (Pl. XXV).[4]

[1] With the exception of the first and last, they are arranged in the order of Petrie's corpus, *Amulets*, London, 1914.
[2] Ibid., Nos. 20, 167, 202, 204.
[3] Ibid., Nos. 187, 213.
[4] Ibid., Nos. 48, 49, 234.

Further:

875, Anubis, from L 24, *a*-iv (Pl. XXXIII);

750, the bull of Apis or Mnevis (Pl. XXVIII, *b*);

which continue into the Roman period, provide the same *terminus a quo*, Dynasty XXVI.[1] From L 24, *a*-v, comes a unique group in bronze (Pl. XXXIII). Nos. 891–2 are a pair, one shown in full view, the other side view; and are evidently Isis with the solar crown, since the other pair, Nos. 893–4, are Horus the Child.[2] This group also contains a miniature jug of bronze (Pl. XXIII, 897). A child's necklace from *a*-iv at the same level in this shaft contains some unusual forms in addition to the commoner Egyptian figurines, most of them bound with a loop of silver wire for hanging (Pl. XXXIII). No. 876, of blue paste, is not unlike a contemporary form of the forked lance,[3] yet may conceivably be connected with Nos. 877–8 which appear to be rough forms of the open lotus-flower.[4] It was a popular pendant in Phoenicia at this period.[5] Likewise the damaged gold pendant from L 21, *b*-v (Pl. XXIII, 549), which appears to be a closed lotus bud; and from the same grave as the sow, L 21 B, *c*-iv, another pendant in bronze (Pl. XXV, 644), which is either a lotus bud or an acorn. Both figure on contemporary Phoenician statues and in necklaces.[6] Alabastrons proper, such as 32. 548 (Pl. XXII) from the same grave as the gold lotus bud, and 32. 417 (Pl. XVIII), are also Egyptian, a luxury product which the Phoenicians prized so highly that they copied it in fine glass.[7] So, too, the *kohl*-box (Pl. XXVII, 711); being of bronze, this one has survived where others made of wood, the material usual in Egypt, have no doubt perished.[8] It came from the same chamber as the largest set of amulets; and it is significant that it came from the same burial, L 23, *c*-v, as the mirror of Hellenic style already referred to (p. 47, above) and a gold signet ring engraved with a Persian figure. The lady who possessed these things had a scarab inscribed with the Saite name, *Ḥor-men*, 'How steadfast is Horus' (Pl. XIV, 709: p. 86, below).

The mass of the material—pottery, jewellery, and weapons—is not particularly distinctive of any one foreign culture but was common to the whole littoral from the Nile Delta to Phoenicia and to Cyprus, as re-united by the revival of commerce in Saite times. Forms of jewellery, for instance, then common to Cyprus, Phoenicia, and coastal Palestine can mostly be traced to Egypt. But as in the manufacture of fine encrusted glass, e.g. 32. 416 (Pl. XVIII), there

[1] Ibid., Nos. 197, 207. [2] Ibid., Nos. 145, 149. [3] Ibid., No. 38.

[4] Ibid., No. 267; Pl. XLV, 267, *c*.

[5] Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Phoenicia*, II, Fig. 312 on p. 383.

[6] Ibid., Pl. X opposite p. 382; Fig. 310, &c. [7] Ibid., Pls. VIII, IX.

[8] *Catalogue Général*, *Musée du Caire*, Objets de Toilette, I, Pls. XI, XVI, XVIII.

were crafts of Egyptian origin which Phoenicia and its dependencies had made their own. Thus the commonest pot at 'Atlīt, a long jar or amphora, pointed at the base and almost hole-mouthed, is akin to forms of the Persian period found not only in the Egyptian Delta,[1] but at frontier stations between Egypt and Palestine,[2] and in Cyprus as well.[3] At 'Atlīt they were found in every shaft; they were usually in fragments, but from one intact tomb, L 16, they seem originally to have been arranged according to a definite plan, in this case four standing at either end of the shaft both above and below the cover-stones (see p. 60, below) and in ones and twos at head and feet of the burials. The ware is coarse and porous, showing that they were everyday water-pots. Although in the course of time most of the unbroken pots have fallen to bits if exposed to damp, they were well baked to a uniform drab white or buff, brown or dull red. The chief variations of the main type, Fig. 3, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, were well represented in tombs 16 and 24 (Pl. XIX). In a

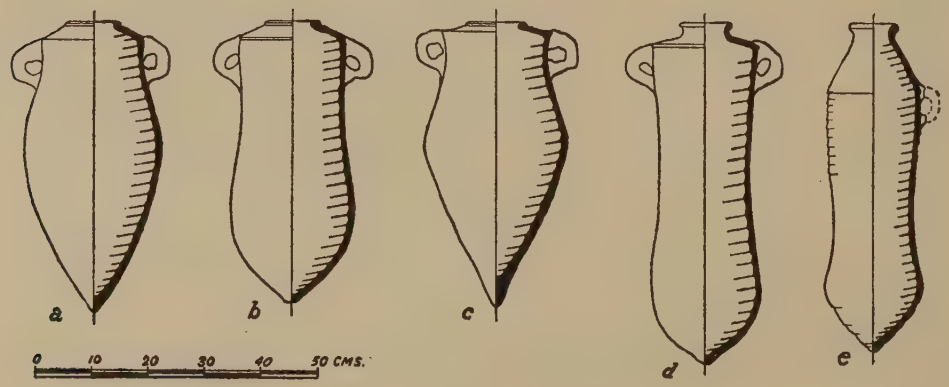


FIG. 3

few instances, loop handles and shaved bases were found, parts of a very heavy jar of type Fig. 4 (*f*) needing two bearers to carry it, which can be restored from a complete example found in the Greek fort at Defenneh, the ancient Daphnae.[4] With one or more burials in most of the shafts occurred a small pot of

[1] At Naukratis, *E.E.F.*, *Naukratis*, I, London (1888), Pl. XVI, 3; and at Defenneh, *E.E.F.*, *Nebesheh (Am) and Defenneh (Tahpanhes)*, II, London (1888), Pl. XXXIII, 4.

[2] At Tall Jemma and Tall Fari'a, collected in *Corpus of Palestine Pottery* (London, 1930), type 47, H, R, U.

[3] In sixth- and fifth-century tombs at Larnaka (Citium), *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, XVII (1897), p. 160, Fig. 13.

[4] *Nebesheh, etc.*, II, p. 64, Pl. XXXIII, 6; *Naukratis*, I, Pl. XVII, 17; *Corpus*, type 47, Y. Taken together, sixth to fourth centuries B.C.

type (*g*); this has a rebated lip to take a lid (Fig. 79, p. 97). Juglets or bottles of type (*h*) were not uncommon, nor dishes of type (*j*). These smaller types were of the same red ware, usually coated with a buff slip and sometimes decorated with horizontal bands of haematite red. There was a single oenochoe of the same ware (Pl. XXIX). Of the few lamps found, two were of the common ware, one of contemporary local shape (Pl. XXXI, Fig. 72),[1] the other rather akin to Greek shapes[2] (Pl. XXXVI, Fig. 92). Two others of Hellenistic moulded form were of an ashy grey fabric, apparently because the clay had been mixed with ash (Pls. XXVI, 619; XXXIV, 907). The latter occurred among a group of burials marked by tear bottles of common red ware. A little light yellow ware of a soft paste was found, e.g. a small juglet. Quite exceptional were several pieces of a smooth light red ware made of a clay as fine as the biscuit of Greek painted or black-varnished vases. There is a small amphora intended for unguents, from L 23, *c*-iv (Pl. XXIX). There are also some dishes or plates, e.g. one reconstructed from the shaft debris of L 21 (Fig. 37, p. 72), another with handles from L 34 (Fig. 88, p. 101), both on ring bases. They have all been smoothed or even burnished on the wheel; the dishes have been painted on the rim and inner base with horizontal bands in haematite red, which burns purple or black where it is thick. The fabric is by no means as fine or as bright a red as Cypriote geometric,[3] of which a few odd sherds have been found (Pl. XX, 321, 962); nor as hard as another fabric, also represented by a few sherds (32. 510, 679), which have a very hard biscuit and a very smooth dull-red slip not far removed from *terra sigillata* proper, as yet unknown at 'Atlīt. Indeed the form of one of the plates, found at the top of shaft L 24,

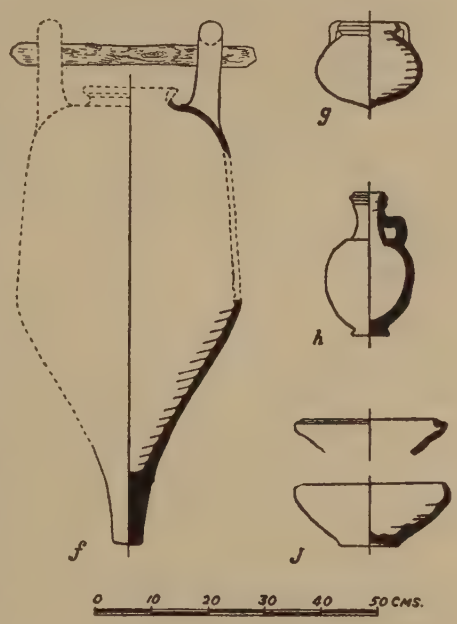


FIG. 4

[1] *Corpus*, type 91, M.
[2] Broneer, *Corinth*, IV. 2, *Terra Cotta Lamps* (Camb. Mass., 1930), type VII, p. 45 f., &c. Cf. *Corpus*, type 91, V.
[3] Myres, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection*, fabric xvii, pp. 105 ff.

is not unlike typical forms of *terra sigillata*; it has a ridge near the rim and a step where the body rises from the internal base; again it has a flat ring base (Pl. XXXII, 840; Fig. 77, p. 95). Should a foreign provenance be sought for this transitional fabric, possibly an extension of the Attic industry in Asia Minor, perhaps at Pergamum during the third century B.C.?

The women's ornaments, by far the greater part of the objects, may be summarized by a typical group. The minimum seems to have been an anklet, a pair of ear-rings, a finger-ring, a *kohl*-stick, and a necklace of beads and pendants sometimes including some figurines. The girls had a pair of anklets and a pair of bracelets each (Pl. XXVI, *c*-v). The anklet was always of bronze and very heavy. Like the bracelets it was made of a single rod of metal, bent so that the ends overlapped (Pl. XVII, 414). Almost invariably it was worn on the right ankle.[1] The ear-rings were usually of silver, a simple twist of one and a half turns (Pl. XXV, 640–1, Fig. 5), which, to judge from a Cypriote statue, was worn in the upper lobe of the ear.[2] For finger-rings iron was popular; in one case, 32. 355, a silver ring had been faced with iron on the bezel. With only one exception, 32. 949, the rings had flat bezels, separately made and welded to the hoop; they vary in shape from lentoid to round, or rectangular with rounded corners (Pl. XXXVII). *Kohl*-sticks were of bronze, flattened at one end and swollen at the other (Pl. XXV, 650, &c.). The commoner necklaces were made up of frit and glass beads; the usual colours being shades of blue and green, white and black (Pls. XXV, 642; XXVI, 662). Many of the glass beads were impressed with a number of eyes made up of two or more strata of glass of a colour contrasting with the matrix and with intermediate strata of the same colour as the matrix, or else of two colours both contrasting with the matrix; e.g. dark blue and white on a matrix of light blue, all made flush with the bead (Section in Fig. 6). In the Graeco-Persian period these stratified eye-beads, to adopt the term used in a recent classification, were common not only to Egypt and Phoenicia but to the whole Mediterranean area, spread no doubt through Phoenician agency.[3] Most necklaces included a sacred eye amulet.

FIG. 5

FIG. 6

With a few more or less undisturbed burials, either in slots countersunk in

[1] Called *khulkhāl* in Arabic and still worn on the Phoenician coast in Rénan's day, *Mission de Phénicie*, I, p. 457.

[2] Myres, *Cesnola Collection*, No. 1083, pp. 167 ff., where they are regarded as distinctively Hellenic, being confined to the late fifth and early fourth century in Cyprus.

[3] Beck, *Classification and Nomenclature of Beads and Pendants* (Oxford, 1928), pp. 63 ff.; Perrot and Chipiez, *op. cit.*, II, Pl. X, a necklace from Tharros, reproduced in colour.

the floors of the chambers, or on the floors themselves,[1] mirrors and richer ornaments were found. The mirrors were all of bronze, flat and circular; not oblate as their Egyptian prototypes. They had a short tang for insertion into a handle; one ivory handle has survived where more ordinary wooden ones have doubtless perished[2] (Pl. XXIII, 551; Fig. 7). The tangs were all plain

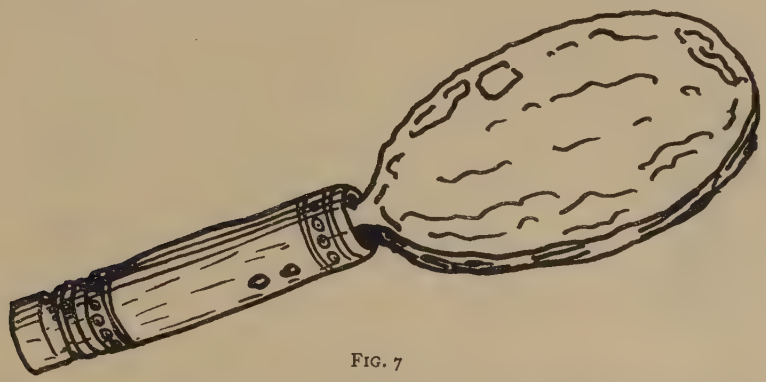


FIG. 7

except for one which was in the form of a volute capital supporting the mirror (Pl. XXVII, 712; see above, p. 47). Even this may ultimately be of Egyptian derivation; originating in handles which combine with the papyrus column of Lower Egypt a voluted capital representing the heraldic flower of Upper Egypt.[3] But in form our mirrors are Hellenic rather than Egyptian.[4] With these lower burials there were necklaces of carnelian and silver beads as well as glass (Pls. XVII, 411; XXV, 652). They included pendants, such as silver laurel leaves (Pls. XVII, 410; XXV, 646–7), lotus buds or acorns (Pls. XXIII, 549, Fig. 8; XXV, 644), or a paste figurine or simply a stratified eye-bead on a silver loop (Pls. XXXIII, XXXVI, 991). Scarabs, too, may have been included since they were all perforated for threading, while some were mounted on a swivel pendant (Pl. XXIV, 629). As well as the usual twist ear-rings of silver, these lower groups included gold ones of boat-shaped form (Pl. XXV, 637–8, Fig. 9). One has a pendant decorated in filigree (Pl. XXXVI, 990); another pair were bound in wire terminating in volutes (Pl. XVI, 369–70). The twisted ear-rings were often in gold-plated bronze instead of silver;[5] and as well as the usual twist and a half (Pl. XXXI, 821, 2) there were

FIG. 8

FIG. 9

[1] L 16, *b*-i; 21, *b*-v; 21 B, *c*-iv; 23, *c*-iv, v, vi, vii; 23, *d*-ii; 23 B, *c*-vi; 24, *c*-i, ii; 35, *b*-ii, iv.
[2] *Catalogue Général, Musée du Caire, Miroirs*, Introduction, xxv.
[3] Ibid., xix; Pl. III, No. 44. 016.
[4] Myres, *Cesnola Collection*, p. 491.
[5] As at Tharros, Perrot and Chipiez, *op. cit.*, II, p. 378.

helixes of four turns (Fig. 10, Pls. XVII, 408–9; XXV, 643). Were these ear-rings or ornaments for the hair?[1] Their position in the graves was ambiguous; but clumsy as they seem, ear-rings like this are represented upon a Cypriote statue as worn upon the upper lobe.[2] On the other hand there still remain a number of plain bronze rings, too large for finger-rings and too

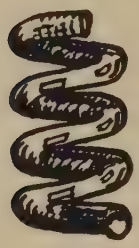


FIG. 10

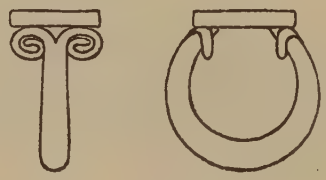


FIG. 11

FIG. 12

small for bracelets, which were conceivably used for hairdressing.[3] In the lower graves the finger-rings too are various. The popular iron form reappears in gold and silver (Pl. XXXVII, 713, 509, 651; Pl. XXV, 651; Pl. XVII, 413) and shows that it was the custom to engrave the bezels as signets. Rectangular bezels were supported on volutes at the ends of the hoop (Fig. 11). Wire rings of gold were not uncommon; they were made of a single strand, bent, the two free ends being woven through the bend in a reef knot or as shown in Fig. 12 (Pls. XXIII, 557; XXXI, 826). Did this slender form also exist in silver or iron wire, which would be extremely liable to corrosion and consequently would not survive? Rings with scarabs in swivel mountings were rare.[4] One was found intact, with a plain scaraboid in a box-setting of electrum, mounted on a hoop of silver thickened at the back in the usual way (Pl. XXXI, 831). Another scarab was still in its silver setting (Pl. XVI, 366), but without the hoop; in another case, 32. 942, 3, an Egyptian scarab and a thickened silver hoop presumably went together. With a few of the lowest burials, cosmetic jars were found: e.g. in alabaster (Pl. XXII, 548) or glass (Pl. XVIII, 416). Another burial, L 21 B, *c*-iv, had a small bottle of thick transparent glass smashed into innumerable fragments which have so

[1] A question raised a propos of elaborate ornaments of this form from Sardinian tombs, ibid., p. 376.
[2] Myres, *Cesnola Collection*, No. 1083, p. 167.
[3] One from Sardinia bears the impression of hair and veil, Perrot and Chipiez, *op. cit.*, II. 376.
[4] In Cyprus typical of the 'period of Oriental influences', preceding direct Hellenic influence in the fifth century. Myres, *Cesnola Collection*, pp. 411 ff.

far defied reconstruction. A group, *b*-i, in the only intact tomb, L 16, suggests that Greek vases served the same purpose as alabaster and glass (Pl. XVIII, 415).

Many burials, roughly a third of the total, had no objects beyond an iron finger-ring, some pottery, large nails, and other corroded fragments of metal; notably in crowded chambers such as 12 (*c*), 21 B (*b*), 24 (*b*), and in the filling of the shafts. Amulets were conspicuously absent. Were these men? For very few burials were marked by distinctively masculine equipment such as arrow-heads. A few fibulae were found, one definitely with a man's burial, 24 *a*-iii (Pl. XXXIV, 865), marked by arrow-heads (Pl. XX, 859, &c.) and two bronze strigils (Pl. XXXIV, 914–15). But fibulae were also used by women (Pl. XXXVI, 994). They were all of bronze, the pin being of one piece with the spring which was inserted into a socket at the end of the bow. On either side of the elbow the bow was thickened and lightly incised with rings, as if to represent a coil of wire (Fig. 13). This particular type was current in the country as early as the period of the Dual Monarchy and it persisted into Hellenistic times.[1] Pieces of bronze wire were often encountered which may have belonged to lighter fibulae of this or the semicircular form.[2] Various types of javelin- and arrow-heads are shown in Fig. 14 and Pl. XX. Of these, (*a*) and (*b*) occurred in iron; (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) in bronze, the latter evidently cast. Both the iron forms have tangs; all three bronze ones, tubular sockets. Of the two iron forms, (*a*) is flat, and, in spite of heavy corrosion, some specimens show a marked rib on the blade and a stop at the top of the tang; (*b*) is triangular and pyramid-shaped. Of the bronze ones, (*c*) has three blades or wings; (*d*) wings prolonged into barbs; (*e*) is solid and pyramid-shaped, and was possibly designed for piercing leather clothes especially.[3] The iron heads (*a*) and (*b*), which were javelins rather than arrows, were found in clusters; e.g. seven of (*a*), three corroded together, 32. 843–6, 7–9 with 24 *a*-i (see below, p. 95), or again, five of (*a*) with two of (*b*), together with one of (*c*) and one of (*e*), 32. 486–90, 491–2 with 20 *b*-iv (see below, p. 70). Type (*d*) occurred exclusively in one group only, six together, 32. 859–64 with 24 *a*-iii; but with a higher burial in the same shaft, 24 *a*-i, there was a group of type (*a*). Thus all five kinds were contemporary, and, apart from one group of over forty heads of type (*e*) with the main burial at

FIG. 13

[1] Petrie, *Gerar* (London, 1928), p. 11 (E). From graves at 'Ein Shams, *P.E.F.*, *Annual*, II (1913–14), Pl. XLIII, &c.; Macalister, *Excavation of Gezer* (London, 1912), Pl. CXXXIV, 3, 26.

[2] *Gerar*, p. 11 (F); Pl. XVIII, 29, 30.

[3] Petrie, *Gerar* (London, 1928), p. 16, on Pl. XXIX, No. 21.

the bottom of shaft L 20 (p. 70), no one type was more numerous than another. Like the fibulae they are also of European origin; they are derived from forms which reached Palestine from the north in the second phase of the Early Iron Age and persisted into the Hellenistic period.[1] The triangular

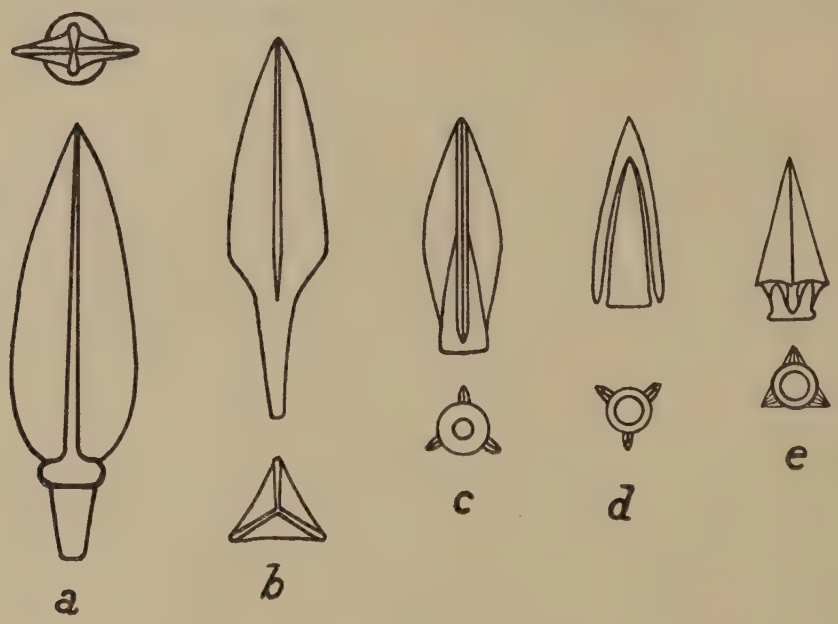


FIG. 14

type is evidently akin to Homer's 'three-tongued' arrow. Examples closely resembling our types (*c*) and (*e*) in particular have been recorded not only from lowland sites such as Gezer[2] and Tall Jemma, which had a strong Greek community during the early Persian period and may have been an Egyptian frontier fort under the XXVIth Dynasty,[3] but also from Defenneh (Daphnae) and Memphis,[4] the two camps successively occupied by the Greek 'men of bronze' whom Psammetichus and Amasis enlisted, as Herodotus says, to protect them from the Egyptians.[5]

Were the warriors at 'Atlīt also Greek mercenaries? Egyptianizing material is conspicuously absent from the few men's burials so far identified by

[1] Petrie, *Gerar*, p. 15, Pl. XXIX; Macalister, *Gezer*, II. 372; III, Pl. CCXV.
[2] Macalister, *loc. cit.* 'Strictly confined to the Hellenistic period.'
[3] Petrie, *op. cit.*, pp. 15, 16, 20.
[4] Petrie, *Tools and Weapons* (London, 1917), p. 34, Pl. XLII, especially Nos. 218–19, 226–7, 247, 248–51.
[5] Herodotus, II. 152 ff.

weapons; the two scarabs found with one of them, 20 *b*-iv, both represented Heracles, one in mixed style (cf. p. 45, above), the other in archaic Greek style (Pl. XIV, 496, 7; p. 45). But the women's equipment is predominantly Egyptian or Phoenician, although there are some Greek elements to be accounted for. Trade was doubtless an important factor; 'Atlīt has a fair natural harbour and might have had a connexion with various Greek settlements such as Naukratis in the Delta, or colonies in Cyprus and possibly others nearer at hand on the Phoenician coast. At the same time there are indications from coins that the coastal population contained a Macedonian element, presumably soldiers;[1] thus from the filling of shaft 12 at 'Atlīt came a coin of Aegae which may be identified with Alexander I of Macedon, *c.* 480 B.C. Now the bulk of the coins from the graves that are in a state to be identified are Tyrian and Sidonian types which appear to belong to the early fourth century B.C., precisely the period when both the Persians and Egyptians were employing Greeks in increasing numbers to fight their battles. Iphicrates' peltasts accompanied Pharnabazus on his abortive Egyptian expedition of 374; Athenian and Spartan troops foiled Artaxerxes Ochus' first attack upon Egypt in 357; Greeks were the mainstay of both sides when he renewed his attempt in 344–343 B.C. 'The native troops on either side, Persian and Egyptian, hardly count for anything now; all the real fighting is done by Greek mercenaries on both sides.'[2] Perhaps the survivors of these campaigns settled in Egyptianized communities at places on the Phoenician coast such as 'Atlīt, marrying local wives much as Ibrahīm Pasha's veterans are said to have done at the neighbouring village of Tantūra a hundred years ago.

§ 3. *The Tombs in Detail*

The detailed description of the tombs which follows tomb by tomb directly represents the record of excavation. Hence, on the accompanying sections and plans the burials are numbered downwards, the first being the highest and most recent. In the well or shaft they are listed under (*a*); in the various chambers under (*b*), (*c*), and so on. Wherever the arrangement of the burials was at all intelligible, a plan is given showing the position of each object; anything recovered from the sieve being marked in the doorway, individual beads and sherds excepted.[3] In many cases the original arrangement of the

[1] *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 2, n. 2.

[2] Hall, *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. VI (1927), p. 151; Chap. VI, ii.

[3] The numbers refer to the Palestine Museum Catalogue where the objects are entered in consecutive tomb groups. The year's prefix, 32., is omitted. Unpublished plans and photographs are also kept at the Museum.

burials was confused by a succession of burials, first in the chambers and afterwards in the shaft. As in other Phoenician tombs elsewhere,[1] the chambers were not really meant to accommodate more than one, two, or three burials. Our intact grave, L 16, had only two, one in the chamber and another at the bottom of the shaft. Other chambers had from one to three slots countersunk in the floor, each intended for one occupant as two sealed slots showed, L 21, *b*-vii (p. 76) and L 23, *c*-vi (p. 94); here the burial lay on the rock covered by a very light layer of sand and broken rock. Most of the slots had a curious feature that implies that they were originally prepared for a single burial lying on the rock: about the middle of the slot a hump of rock was reserved to support the pelvis.[2] Our evidence shows that head and feet were probably supported at the same level by jars filling the trough at either end of the grave (p. 60). The shaft was the only means of access to chambers opening off its sides at the bottom, 4 or 5 metres underground. It could be descended by staggered footholds. That it was intended to be no more than a means of access is clear, because the chambers were deliberately protected from the filling by a series of flat cover-stones which rested on ledges above the lintels of their doors (Fig. 15, p. 61). If a slot was cut in the floor of the shaft (Fig. 28, p. 69), another ledge was provided to take another set of cover-stones. Whenever a new burial was made in the chambers, the shaft had to be emptied, the cover-stones lifted and afterwards replaced before the shaft was filled in again. But at ʿAtlīt, in every tomb except one which contained only two burials, this tedious process seems to have been neglected after a number of interments had taken place. The local rock is weak, a coarsely laminated sand- or limestone which is liable to break off along the laminations. Perhaps the cover-stones broke and were not replaced; indeed, if an overhanging ledge broke, as in L 16 (Fig. 15, Pl. 61), they could not be replaced. Then the shaft was hastily filled in, the fragments being left in the filling, or used to cover a recent burial, or to block the doors so as to check the talus running into the chambers from the shaft. Eventually no one bothered to clear a way into the chambers, and burials were made in the shaft filling one above the other. Naturally the succession of burials in any one chamber was not as clear-cut as in the shaft. Again, the order in which the chambers were used may have been quite arbitrary; they may have been occupied one by one or they may all have been in use at the same time. For

[1] Examples from Sidon, and from Cagliari and Tharros in Sardinia, Perrot and Chipiez, *op. cit.*, I, Figs. 102, 3, 4; 169–71, 176.

[2] At Sidon, although confined to slots, it was sometimes imitated on flat rock outside by a neat pile of pebbles. Rénan, *Mission de Phénicie* (Paris, 1874), I, p. 457.

purposes of dating, burials in the shaft which were level with the lintels or above are evidently subsequent to burials in the chambers. But apart from any positive indication to the contrary, any group of chambers side by side must be taken together.

Repeated burials in the chambers would have tended anyhow to damage the objects and confuse their ownership; but the general untidiness was increased still more by careless filling of the shaft after the cover-stones had gone. In making room for a fresh burial in one of the chambers, intruders may have dealt clumsily with what they found. Pottery might be broken and the sherds removed to the top along with sand and broken rock. The resulting debris might be tipped into two or three neighbouring shafts if they happened to be open at the same time; and if the doors were only partly blocked a talus would run into the chambers. Hence, objects that occurred in the shaft-filling and taluses might have been foreign not only to the shaft burials but to the chambers as well. Hence, the taluses had to be distinguished from the original surface in the chambers, no easy matter where burials were covered by no more than a few centimetres of sand. The red-figure lekythos (Pl. XXII, 307) was a conspicuous case; sherds of this lekythos were specifically recorded from the filling and taluses of three neighbouring shafts, L 21, L 21 B, and L 23. Again, two Attic black-figure lekythoi (Pl. XXI, 528, 9), as well as a Hellenistic kylix and other late pieces, were reconstructed from fragments found throughout shaft L 21; some had been lifted and re-deposited with each successive burial. Covering as they do a period of at least two centuries, it is unlikely that they belonged to one burial in the first instance. The sherds of other kylixes were mixed up in L 21 B and L 23, and even when combined they were sufficient only for a partial reconstruction. Where the disturbance had been aggravated by medieval building operations, evidence has emerged of burials earlier than the Persian period; the sherds shown on Pl. XX, *b*, are Cypriote sub-Mycenean, and Geometric. As they were found in half-emptied shafts near the fosse, L 20, 34, and 35, they probably represent the debris of some older tomb destroyed in the scarping. If pottery was upset in this way, it stands to reason that the distribution of coins may also have been affected, especially as they were mostly very small Phoenician types, not a centimetre across. It is not surprising that in the filling of L 12 a coin of the fifth and a coin of the second century B.C. were encountered scarcely half a centimetre apart (p. 65). Such considerations help to explain inconsistencies in the contents of the graves; and they should impose caution in dating individual burials or groups of burials unless there is good reason to believe that the original arrangement still held. The one intact tomb, L 16,

is a case by itself (see below). In other tombs the only absolutely intact burials were in slots sealed with cover-stones, such as 21, *b*-vii (p. 76), and 23 B, *c*-vi (p. 94). In open slots, such as 21 *b* and 21 B, *c*, the lower burials were probably intact since they were covered by the upper ones (pp. 74, 80 respectively). Elsewhere, even when the arrangement was fairly clear as in 23 *c* or 35 *b* (pp. 85, 102 respectively), the possibility of loss or confusion cannot be entirely eliminated.

TOMB L 16

Fig. 15. Although intact the burials had been disturbed by the collapse of the ledge overhanging the side chamber (*b*). At the west end the cover-stones had slipped down, so disarranging the deposit of jars in the shaft and breaking many of them. But it was clear that they had originally stood four at each end, both above and below the cover-stones (384–91, 392–9 respectively). The various types are shown in Fig. 16; Pl. XIX.

There were five like (*k*); three like (*l*); seven like (*m*); while (*n*) was unique. They were all made of a coarse, porous ware, burning from light brown to bright red right through.

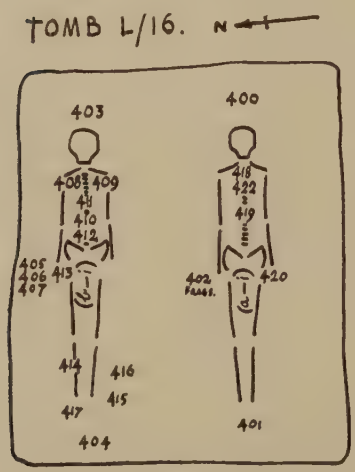


FIG. 17

Jars generally resembling (*k*) were placed in the troughs at either end of grave (*a*-i), 400, 401, and of grave (*b*-i), 403, 404. With (*a*-i) there was also 402 of type (*n*); with (*b*-i) two more jars resembling (*k*), 405, 406, and the two loop handles only of a heavy amphora like Fig. 4 (*f*), p. 51.

Objects with (*a*-i), Pl. XVII, fig. 17:

418, silver pendant, consisting of a loop probably terminating in a flower, threaded with a bronze ring for hanging.

419, sacred eye amulet, perforated, of faded green-glazed paste.

420, bronze finger-ring.

C. 1184, silver coin, obscure but apparently of the so-called Philisto-Arabian class[1] ranging from the fifth century B.C. to the time of Alexander. Æ. 9 mm. 0·37 grm.

422, carnelian beads, standard triangular, convex.[2]

[1] *British Museum, Catalogue of Greek Coins, Palestine*, Pl. XIX.
[2] Beck, *Classification and Nomenclature*, Pls. II, III.

TOMB L/16.

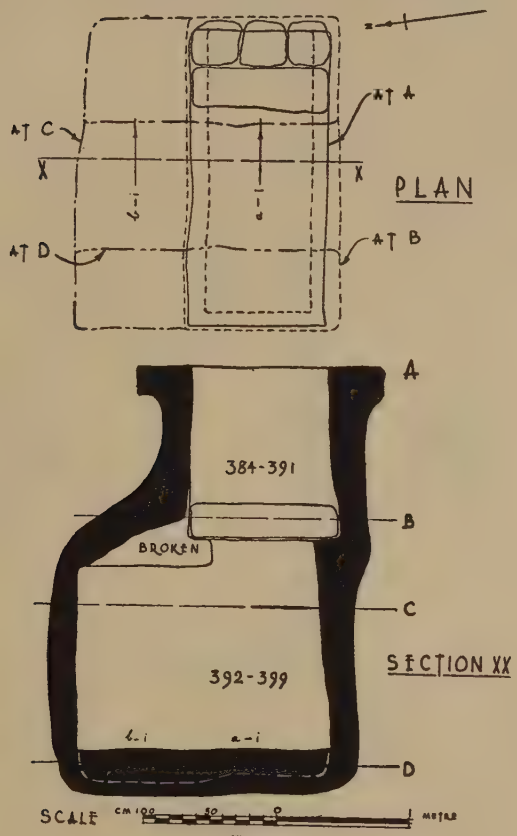


FIG. 15

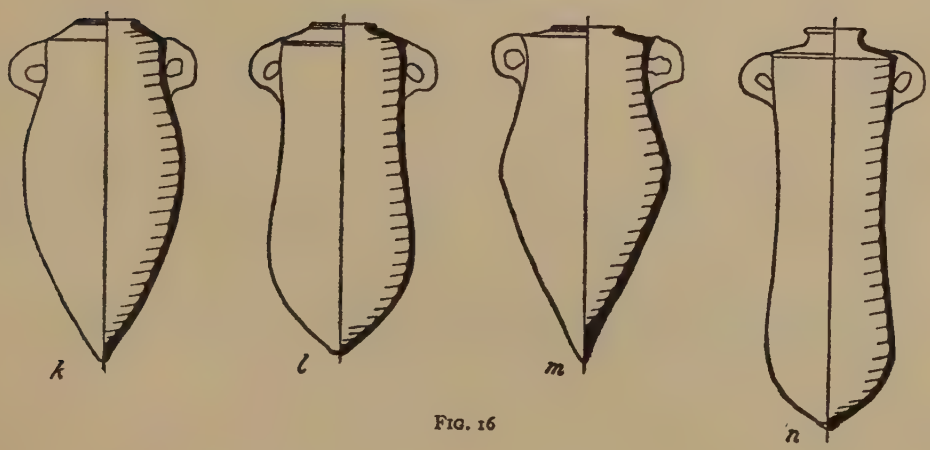


FIG. 16

Objects with (*b*-i), Pls. XVII, XVIII:

408–9, pair of ear-rings or hair ornaments of electrum, each a helix of four turns ending in a decorated terminal now unrecognizable.

410, silver pendant representing laurel leaves.

411, necklace of beads:

(*a*) silver beads of six granules.

(*b*) beads of banded onyx and rock crystal, barrel-shape.

(*c*) carnelian beads, standard circular and short truncated bicones.

(*d*) one stratified eye-bead, blue eyes, white matrix.[1]

412, jasper scarab (Fig. 18, full-size; Pl. XVII, 412), Isis suckling Horus in the papyrus marshes of Buto.[2]

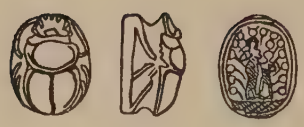


FIG. 18

FIG. 19

413, silver finger-ring, rectangular bezel probably supported on volutes at ends of loop (cf. Fig. 11, p. 54); bezel crudely engraved in style of 32.651 (Pl. XXV).

414, bronze anklet.

415, lekythos, black-figure palmettes, incised and painted above in white.

416, amphora of blue glass, sides gadrooned and encrusted with wavy bands of white.[3]

417, fragments of alabastron, restored as in Fig. 19.

TOMB L 7

Fig. 2, p. 43. Originally a tomb of four chambers approached through a window in the roof, it was enlarged by a medieval tunnel communicating with the lower range of stables on the west. The cave and tunnel were almost full of sand, on top of which lay some recent Moslem burials. At the same

[1] Beck, *Classification and Nomenclature*, p. 63.

[2] *British Museum*, *Engraved Gems*, cf. Nos. 272 from Chiusi; 352 from Tharros.

[3] Cf. coloured reproduction in Perrot and Chipiez, *Phoenicia*, II, Pl. VII, 1.

time doors were made into a neighbouring tomb L 19 and into the lower rooms on the north. This entrance crossed slot (*b*), Fig. 20, which contained the only surviving ancient burial. This had been turned over and covered up again with flag-stones. Sherds of medieval glazed slip and painted ware were found between the stones and on the floor of the cave.

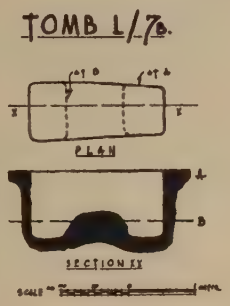


FIG. 20

Objects with (*b*-i), Pl. XV:

321, Sherds. Thin red ware, imperfectly baked inside, painted black bands and circles on red slip; drab ware, burnished red slip, including ring base and side of bottle; drab ware, side of bowl painted black lines on rim and from rim to base, also top of bottle painted black bands.

322, bronze bracelet, overlapping ends, flange opposite joint; iron strip twisted round it.

323, bronze *kohl*-stick, two fragments, together 130 mm. long.

324, bronze fragments, possibly ring and bow of fibula.

325, bronze fragments, ornamented with knobs, probably belonging to small fibula.

326, silver fragments, corroded.

327, bronze ear-ring.

328, steatite scarab, Fig. 21; Pl. XIV, 328. A man grasping the horns of an ibex or goat, which looks backwards, winged solar disk above; *neb* sign in exergue. Cable border.[1]

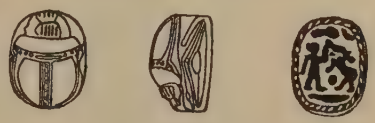


FIG. 21

329, necklace of beads:

(*a*) silver of six granules, three beads in one, two in one, one single.

(*b*) carnelian, short circular and long barrel.

(*c*) crystal, standard circular.

(*d*) coral, cylinder beads, chiefly long.

(*e*) ivory, hexagonal, long.

(*f*) stratified eye-beads of various sizes, blue eyes, white matrix, standard circular.

(*g*) glazed paste beads, white; blue glaze gone yellow, standard circular; one green bicone.

[1] For a similar *motif* cf. *British Museum*, *Engraved Gems*, No. 233, 'Geometric', in Assyrian style; 303, 'Orientalizing', from Latakia. Delaporte, *Catalogue des Cylindres Orientaux*, *Musée du Louvre*, *Acquisitions*, A. 894, Syro-Cappadocien; Ward, *Seal Cylinders*, No. 840, 'Assyrian'.

(*h*) Also very small circular disk or ring-shaped beads, sometimes three or four together, blue glaze gone yellow.

330, sacred eye amulet, perforated, blue-glazed paste.

331, shells (*Nerita crassilabrum*) as amulets.[1]

332, flint waste chips.

TOMB L 12

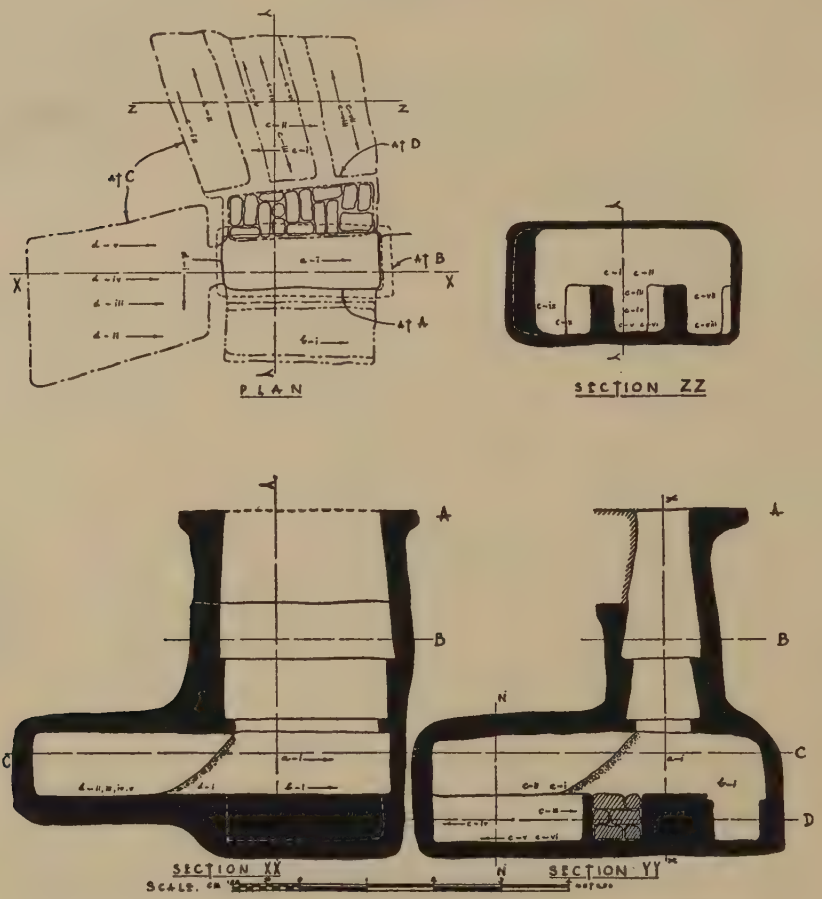


FIG. 22

Fig. 2, p. 43. The top metre and a half of the shaft was cut away to make a room (L 12) up against the town wall, one of the lower western range of rooms belonging to the medieval fort. The surface-filling of the existing shaft

[1] Petrie, *Amulets*, No. 108.

consisted of medieval floor-sweepings, such as sherds of salt-glazed cooking pots.

Fig. 22. No cover-stones remained on either of the ledges between B and C. Consequently the filling was disturbed; level with burial (*a*-i) a silver coin of the fifth century B.C. occurred; on the rock floor scarcely half a metre away, a bronze coin of the second or first century B.C. A bronze *kohl*-stick was found near (*a*-i); also an iron finger-ring (Pl. XXXVII, *a*, *b*, 337), with a setting which may have held a carnelian circular bead found close by, and another with a square bezel (Pl. XXXVII, *a*, *b*, 339). But neither can be ascribed with certainty to (*a*-i) because a medieval bronze buckle (Fig. 23) also occurred here. The coins referred to are:

FIG. 23

C. 1185, Aegae.

Goat kneeling to r. on one knee, looking back, above, traces of [⊙]; dotted exergual line.

Rev. Incuse square in four divisions.

Æ. 12 mm. 0·74 grm.

Although not much worn, it must have lost considerably in weight through corrosion.

Dated to 480 B.C. and attributed to Alexander I of Macedon.[1]

C. 1186, Sidon?

Bust of city-goddess r. wearing turreted crown and veil; dotted border.

Rev. Indistinct; apparently galley with some traces of Phoenician inscription below.

Æ. 22 mm. 3·91 grm. Second or first century B.C.[2]

The slot in (*b*) was full of debris; (*b*-i) lay partly on this filling, partly on the rock step. It was a typical girl's burial with a bronze anklet, a pair of bronze bracelets, a pair of silver ear-rings of a twist and a half, and a miniature pot of type (*g*), Fig. 4, p. 51. The slot contained nothing but sherds of the usual hole-mouth jars.

The corresponding slot in (*c*) also contained no burial; it was filled with three courses of building stones laid dry on their thinnest face, two headers to a stretcher, the courses alternating. All the slots in (*c*) were in some disorder; they had formerly been covered, but the stones were found either broken or buried on end in the slots. Among the debris were odd sherds from hole-mouth jars and a few sherds of a black-varnished kylix.

[1] *British Museum*, *Catalogue of Coins*, *Macedon*, p. 38. It may be later, but not much, if the views of Babelon are followed; see *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*, II, 1, p. 1098.

[2] *B.M.C.*, *Phoenicia*, p. 161, No. 118, &c.

Across slots:

(*c*-i) adult, extended.

(*c*-ii) juvenile, extended.

Middle slot:

(*c*-iii) child:

pair of plain silver rings as ear-rings,

silver finger-ring with curved lentoid bezel. (Cf. Pl. XXXIII, 866.)

(*c*-iv) adult, disordered:

pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half,

silver button, hemi-spherical, loop flush with back,

iron finger-ring, lentoid bezel only,

scarab, haematite, base plain, head broken, 12 × 10 × 4 cm.,

one or two sherds of a black-varnished kylix.

(*c*-v) had apparently been displaced by

(*c*-vi) an extended burial.

East slot:

(*c*-vii) adult, extended:

outside right arm, a bone tube (Pl. XVI, 354) resembling a mirror handle (cf. Pl. XXIII, 551),

at right hand, fragments of a silver finger-ring including the flat lentoid bezel faced with iron,

iron finger-ring with similar bezel,

bronze wire finger-ring.

(*c*-viii) much disordered, probably by (*c*-vii);

the skull was placed on a stone at the middle of the slot and the femurs were standing on end. The ear-rings were both out of place,

gold ear-ring, boat-shaped,

silver ear-ring, also boat-shaped,

bronze *kohl*-stick, 120 mm. long,

carnelian circular bead,

paste figurines, one probably Sekhmet perforated at the back, others crumbling and unidentified,

mouth of bottle, buff ware, dark red wash,

small dish or cover of miniature pot (cf. Fig. 79, p. 97), buff ware,

two small silver coins, unidentified.

West slot:

(*c*-ix) adult, apparently extended; the remains were wedged between four cover-stones which stood endwise, probably belonging to the middle slot.

Scarab of blue paste, in a band setting of silver with pivot holes at either end to receive loop of finger-ring (Pl. XVI, 366).

Isis suckling Horus on her lap (Fig. 24).[1] Her head-dress suggests the vulture head-dress (Fig. 25), crowned by the solar disk. The stand in front resembles the older fire altar of the Babylonian god Nusku (see tail-piece, Fig. 94 a, on p. 104).[2]

FIG. 24
(twice original size)

FIG. 25

(*c*-ix) continued (Pl. XVI):

369, 370, gold ear-rings, boat-shaped, bound with gold wire finishing in volutes,

371, gold brooch or hair ornament, coils welded at the back to take a clasp or pin,

circular beads; one silver, one carnelian, one onyx, one green paste, and some stratified eye-beads, blue eyes on a white matrix,

bone pin-head.

The west chamber (*d*) had a cill of two worked stones as in the slot in (*c*). The door had been invaded by a talus from the shaft. The floor was formerly covered with sand to a depth of about 30 cm. only. On the surface about the middle of the chamber were fragments of cross-cut cedar wood.[3]

(*d*-i) adult, extended:
near right shoulder fragments of iron nails over 12 mm. thick,
sherd of buff ware, rouletted band.

(*d*-ii) adult, extended:
two silver coins unidentified.

(*d*-iii, iv, v) adults, extended.

TOMB L 13

This shaft was never finished; it was cut to a depth of 3 m. 85 with the usual ledge above the side chamber. The latter had been picked out in outline, and in the floor of the shaft a slot had been half cut. Perhaps the work was abandoned for fear of breaking into the adjoining chamber of L 19 (Fig. 2, p. 43). No trace of any burial occurred in the filling.

[1] Cf. *B.M.*, *Engraved Gems*, No. 353 from Tharros.
[2] p. 44 and note 3.
[3] Identified by courtesy of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

Fig. 2, p. 43. Before bridging this shaft so as to carry the west wall of the tower across it the Crusaders cleared it, probably in order to investigate its depth. Some medieval brown-glazed slip-ware was found in the filling, and at the bottom of the shaft a worn mason's trowel belonging to one of the

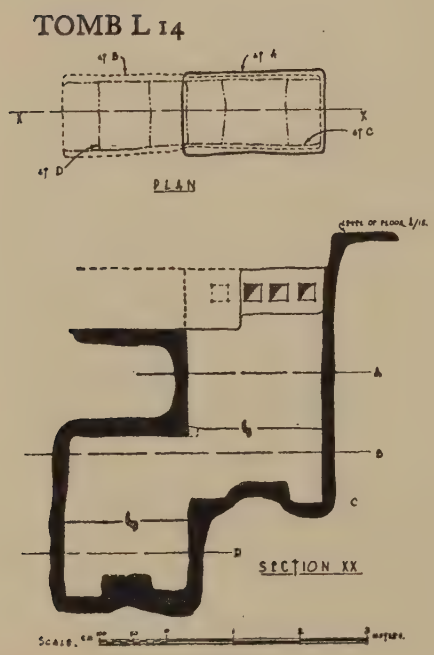


FIG. 26

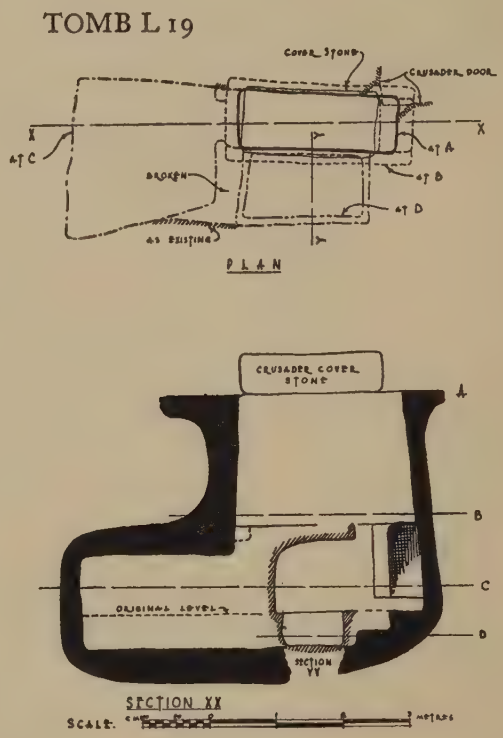


FIG. 27

builders (Pl. XVI, 382). The only relic of ancient burials was a bronze arrow-head of type (*c*), Fig. 14, p. 56, and Pl. XX. In scarping an esplanade on the west side of the tower the medieval builders cut away the west end of the shaft, so destroying the fourth of a line of cubical niches on the north side, to judge from the fact that there are still four on the east and south. It is unlikely that they were made to support a centring for the arch; presumably they were ancient offering niches. The top of the shaft was paved level with the esplanade.

TOMB L 19

Fig. 2, p. 43. As it closely adjoined L 7 the Crusaders utilized this tomb as part of the same *souterrain.*

By making a door at the north-east corner to communicate with L 7, by cutting away the rock wall between the south and west chambers, and by deepening the floor-level with a slot that they found in the south chamber, they converted it into a roomy cellar (Fig. 27). At the same time they covered the shaft with a massive slab, marked by their characteristic diagonal dressing. Swept into a corner near the door were the last remains of an ancient burial: some blue-glazed beads and part of a similar figurine, possibly Ta-urt.

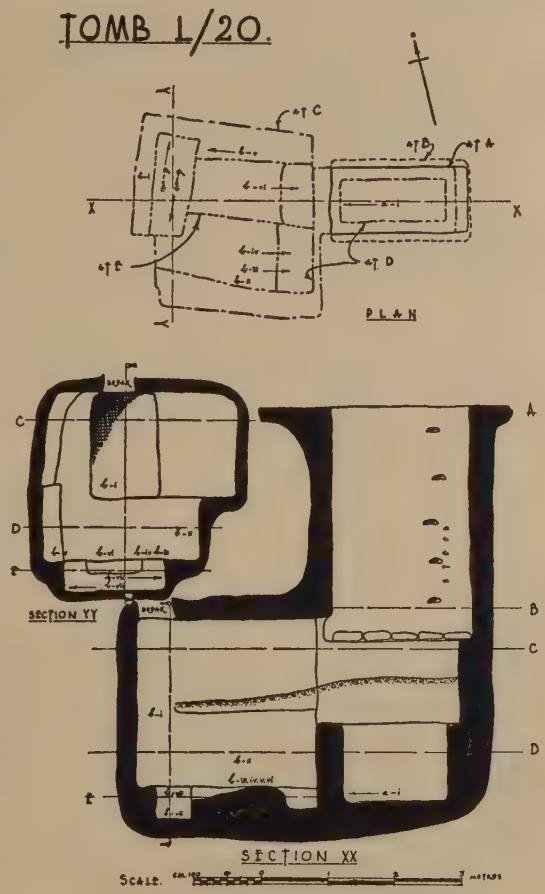


FIG. 28

TOMB L 20

Fig. 2, p. 43. This shaft was crossed by the north wall of the tower, and, like L 14, it had been investigated by the medieval builders. To a depth of 4 metres the filling was chiefly sand containing a mixture of ancient and medieval objects, such as black-varnished sherds and two Crusader coins; one of them has been identified with John of Ibelin, Lord of Beirut (1198–1236). At 4 metres and below the original filling of broken rock remains; the builders could now get into the side chamber (*b*), hence they did no more excavation. Cover-stones which fitted the ledge in (*a*) were found in (*b*) and have been replaced.

The slot countersunk in the floor of the shaft may originally have had

another set of cover-stones; actually it was full of broken rock. Just above the ledge was a bronze arrow-head, three-bladed of type (*c*), Fig. 14, p. 56; Pl. XX, 435. Below the ledges at each corner of the grave stood a hole-mouth jar. On the rock floor lay an undisturbed burial (*a*-i), the skeleton clearly distinguishable in spite of the crumbling state of the bones, and evidently a man's, nearly 6 feet tall. Outside the right leg and also between the legs was a group of forty-three arrow-heads, all triangular, of type (*e*), Fig. 14, p. 56; Pl. XX, 436, &c.

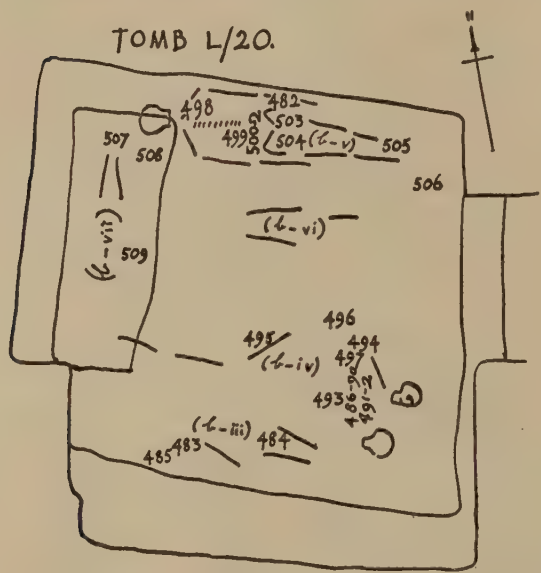


FIG. 29

The side chamber (*b*) was irregular. The floor was first cut more or less level with the step, then deepened, except for narrow benches at either side, and finally left uneven. When enlarging a cave adjoining the west end (L 8, Fig. 2, p. 43) the medieval builders broke into the chambers; some of their sweepings, glazed sherds, and a Crusader coin were found on the surface. Consequently (*b*-i) was disturbed, but the fragments of a broken jar remained on the south bench, below it (*b*-ii), a child burial. The main group were all on the rock or in the slot, Fig. 29.

Objects with (*b*-iii):

483, bronze anklet, the two ends wrenched apart.
484, silver finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.
485, part of a bronze nail or bolt.

Objects with (*b*-iv):

486–90, iron javelin-heads, leaf-shaped as type (*a*), Fig. 14, p. 56; Pl. XX, 504.
491–2, iron javelin-heads, triangular as type (*b*), Fig. 14; Pl. XX, 491.
493, bronze arrow-head, three-bladed as type (*c*), Fig. 14; Pl. XX.
494, bronze arrow-head as type (*e*), Fig. 14; Pl. XX.
495, part of iron finger-ring.
496, scarab, green jasper (Fig. 30; Pl. XIV, 496). Heracles with club and

lion-skin, about to thrash a lion which he holds upside down by a hind leg; dog in the field behind.[1]

Fig. 30

Fig. 31

497, scarab, green jasper (Fig. 31; Pl. XIV, 497). Heracles with bow and club in the kneeling-running position, quiver behind his back, his hair rolled in archaic curls.[2]

Objects with (*b*-v):

498, scarab, haematite, face plain, 9 × 6 × 4·5 mm.

499, scarab, steatite (Fig. 32; Pl. XIV, 499): originally inscribed with three columns of hieroglyphs[3]; the middle appears to read *Šbn-Ḥor*.[4]

Fig. 32

Fig. 33

500, jasper pendant, 13 mm. long.

501, haematite bead, long rectangular.

502, carnelian bead, circular, short barrel.

503, fragments of iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

504, iron javelin-head, leaf-shaped (Pl. XX, 504).

505, bronze anklet.

481, juglet, red ware, found above (Fig. 34).

482, dish, red ware, buff slip, as type (*j*), Fig. 4, p. 51.

506, base only of scarab or scaraboid, steatite (Fig. 33; Pl. XIV, 506).

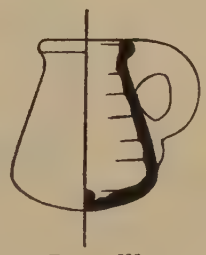


Fig. 34 [$\frac{2}{5}$]

Objects with (*b*-vii), upper burial in slot:

507, bronze anklet.

508, fragments of iron nails.

Objects with (*b*-viii), on rock floor of slot:

[1] See above, p. 45; Furtwängler, *Gemmen*, Taf. VII, 54, at Cagliari, probably from Tharros.

[2] Cf. Furtwängler, *Gemmen*, Taf. VIII, 38, from Aegina? Also, *B.M.*, *Engraved Gems*, No. 499, late archaic Greek.

[3] For a Saite example of similar style see Petrie, *Scarabs* (London, 1917), Pl. LIII, 25 *b*, *c*.

[4] Lieblein, *Dict. de Noms Hiéroglyphiques*, III, p. 1130; cf. nos. 2488, *Sheben-Isis*, 2411, *Sheben Sothis*, both feminine as our 499.

509, iron finger-ring plated with silver, flat lentoid bezel (Pl. XXXVII, 509).
510, odd sherds from black-varnished kylix and lekythos; also base of bowl, very hard red ware, smooth bright-red slip (see above, p. 51).
511, fragments of bronze *kohl*-stick.

TOMB L 21

There was a remarkable confusion of sherds in this shaft: Hellenistic throughout, but chiefly with the upper three burials (*a*-i, ii, iii); Hellenic below and

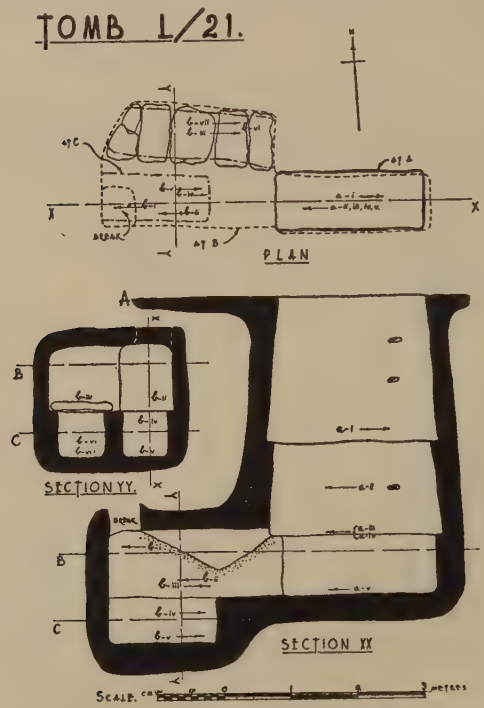


FIG. 35

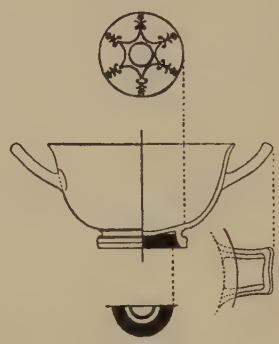


FIG. 36 [$\frac{1}{6}$]

FIG. 37 [$\frac{1}{6}$]

in the side chamber (*b*), probably deposited there by the talus. There were also occasional Early Iron sherds, such as a wish-bone handle, cream slip-ware painted with ladders in black, orange slip-ware with a band of red (Pl. XXI). Near (*a*-i, ii, iii, iv, v) sherds of varnished ware:
513, varnish burnt brown;
stemless kylix, stamped on internal base (Fig. 36).
514, plate with moulded rim, black varnished (Pl. XXI).

525, bowl of the same fine clay as the black-varnished sherds, smoothed or burnished on the wheel, painted with a wash burning from red to purple or black (Fig. 37). See above, p. 51.

520, top of lamp, ashy-grey ware;
base of dish, black varnished, showing last letter, O, of a graffito.

Near (*a*-iv, v) and in door of (*b*):

528, Attic black-figure lekythos, palmettes incised and encircled in white paint (Pl. XXI).

529, Attic black-figure lekythos, with chariot scene incised (Pl. XXI).

The objects properly belonging to the shaft burials were few.

With (*a*-i), adult, extended:
silver ear-ring, boat-shaped,
bronze *kohl*-stick, probably 110 mm. long,
bronze wire finger-ring, fragments,
beads; one circular carnelian, one barrel bead of glazed paste, circular ditto, one stratified eye-bead.

With (*a*-ii), adult extended:
paste figurine, Ta-urt, glaze gone,
iron finger-ring, fragments.

With (*a*-iii), small adult, extended:
fragment of plated silver coin, apparently a Sidonian type, first half of fourth century B.C. (cf. C. 1195, p. 84),
iron knife, fragment of blade,
flint saw, 20 mm. long.

With (*a*-iv):
part of bronze pin, 32 mm. long,
iron nail, 95 mm. long,
flint saw, 15 mm. long.

With (*a*-v):
bronze anklet, much corroded by damp.

The door of the chamber (*b*) was blocked by a talus of debris containing sherds of nearly all the Hellenistic and Hellenic pieces already mentioned. The chamber itself was largely filled by another talus, this time of sand falling from a break in the ceiling, possibly made by an adjoining tomb. The sand could easily be distinguished from the original filling of broken rock, on which lay (*b*-i, ii, iii).

Objects with (*b*-i), adult, extended:
sherds of hole-mouth jars and of a ribbed cooking pot, coarse red ware, quartz grits.

At feet:

black-varnished dish (Fig. 38),
crude juglet, light-red ware,
dish of similar fabric, as Fig. 4 (*j*), p. 51, diameter 123 mm.

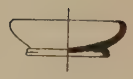


Fig. 38 [$\frac{1}{3}$]

Near head:

fragment of silver coin, apparently a Sidonian type, first half of fourth century B.C. (cf. C. 1195, p. 84),
bronze *kohl*-stick, probably 160 mm. long.

At chest:

blue-glazed paste figurines,
papyrus sceptre, 32 mm. long,
and Thoth, 19 mm. long,
beads; two coral cylindrical, one black glass, short truncated bicone.

Between (*b*-ii) and (*b*-iii), both extended burials:

544, fragments of a black-varnished bottle with fluted sides, neck and foot missing, red biscuit (Pl. XXII).

Near the shoulders of (*b*-iii) on cover-stones of slot:

307, sherds of an Attic red-figured lekythos, dated *c.* 480–475 B.C.[1] (Fig. 39, Pl. XXII), viz. the untarnished part of the figure, head, left shoulder and leg, together with the handle and base and part of the shoulder, which is painted with palmettes connected by wavy stems in black on a red ground,
also bronze pendant,
and part of a paste of figurine representing one of the Egyptian animal-headed gods standing.

Fig. 39 [$\frac{1}{3}$]

South slot:

(*b*-iv), adult, extended with head propped up against one end of the slot.
(*b*-i), adult, extended and laid above two cover-stones on the rock.

Objects such as the alabastron (548) had been broken and the bracelets (588–9) displaced, hence it is possible that other objects such as the Attic vases had been removed from this grave.

Objects with (*b*-v), Pl. XXII:

548, alabastron, one side shattered.

[1] *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 19, Pl. VIII *b*.

549, gold pendant, possibly lotus bud; the eyelet had been wrenched off.

550, silver ring, possibly a pendant, the eyelet having corroded.

551, bronze mirror, straight tang for insertion into a bone handle, decorated with incised rings and riveted with bronze pins.

552, scarab, carnelian, perforated (Fig. 41; Pl. XIV, 552); base engraved with Heracles bearded, wearing the lion-skin and carrying bow and club. His head-dress suggests formal curls rather than the lion's mane. In the field beginning behind his back an Aramaic inscription.[1]

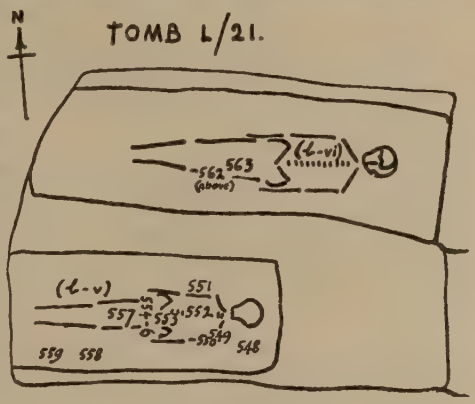


FIG. 40

553, silver pendant, holding paste scarab in swivel band-setting (Fig. 42, Pl. XIV).

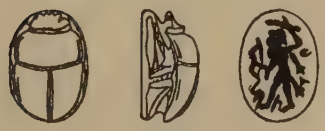


FIG. 41

FIG. 42

The back is cracked but was evidently inscribed: 𓅱𓊪𓏏𓅓𓏏𓅱𓄿𓅱𓅓𓅱𓅱𓅱

C. 1189, Galley lying before fortress having towers (two on flan); in ex. (? lion l.); dotted border.

Rev. (type partly erased, but apparently) King of Persia standing right shooting with bow; in incuse square.

Æ. 8 mm. 0·48 grm.[1]

FIG. 43

North slot:

It had originally been covered, but only the middle two stones were found in place; thus it was full of sand, which contained one or two sherds of 525 (p. 73).

(*b*-vi) was crouched at one end of the slot.

With (*b*-vi):

562, bronze anklet.

(*b*-vii) an adult extended burial lying on damp rock.

With (*b*-vii):

563, silver finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel (cf. Pl. XXXVII, 509), three silver coins, one unidentifiable.

C. 1190, seems to resemble a Sidonian[2] type of the end of the fifth century B.C.

C. 1191, apparently similar to C. 1189 above, a Sidonian type of the early fourth century.

TOMB L 21 B

The cover-stones had been removed from the ledges and were found either above the top burial (*a*-i), where one was broken into halves, or blocking the door of (*c*). Consequently fragments of one and the same object, e.g. a fragmentary black-varnished kylix (590, Fig. 46), occurred both in the filling and in a talus running into the open door of (*b*). Again a fourth-century coin (C. 1192) occurred level with (*a*-ii), although the burial blocked the door into (*c*) which contained Hellenistic objects such as the moulded lamp on Pl. XXVI, an apparent contradiction also due to refilling. There were also a few Early Iron sherds in the filling resembling those from shaft L 21, a sherd from the shoulder of a white-ground lekythos (fifth century B.C.), and a piece of a Phoenician bottle of blue glass encrusted with yellow.

(*a*-i, ii), near these burials but not necessarily belonging to them:

fragments of bronze binding intended for a wooden object some 7 cm. long and, to judge from the rivets, 5–6 mm. thick,

also, scattered fragments of iron nails (cf. Pl. XXIV, 575).

[1] Cf. *British Museum Catalogue of Coins*, *Phoenicia*, p. 142, No. 14, &c., there dated *c.* 400–384 B.C.

[2] *B.M.C.*, *Phoenicia*, Pl. XVII, No. 14.

C. 1192, silver coin, apparently a Sidonian type, first half of the fourth century B.C. (cf. C. 1195, p. 84).

(*a*-iii) consisted chiefly of a broken skull and femur and had probably been displaced to make room for (*a*-iv); nearly level with (*a*-iii) was an iron spike and clamped nail (Pl. XXIV, 573, 4).

(*a*-iv) was an extended adult with no objects except a bronze fish-hook.

(*a*-v), an adult side by side with (*a*-iv):

near the head, a black-varnished dish, decorated with reserved rings on the red ground on the external base (Fig. 45),

at the chest, paste figurines, formerly glazed blue: papyrus sceptre, sacred eye, Shu, Ptah, Sekhmet, Thoth or ape, Ta-urt, up to 37 mm. long,

silver pendant consisting of a loop continued in two claws to hold a stone or carnelian bead,

iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

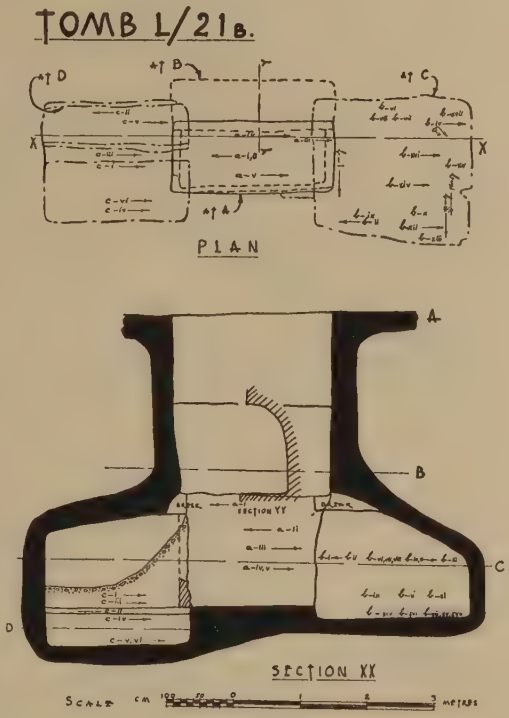


FIG. 44

C. 1193, silver coin, of the same type as bronze coins attributed to Sidon and presumably of the fourth century B.C.[1]

Galley l. with oars, over two zigzag lines of waves; above, traces of [9]; border, if any, not visible.

FIG. 45 [$\frac{1}{6}$]

↑*Rev.* King of Persia kneeling (running) right with bow in left

[1] Babelon, *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*, Pl. CXXI, Nos. 8–11; *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 6 f.

hand and spear in right (as on sigloi); in shallow incuse square.

Æ. 7 mm. 0·15 grm.

In the talus were more fragments of a black-varnished kylix, 32. 590 (Fig. 46), and of a black-varnished bowl with a beaded rim; still more were found in (*c*). There were also sherds of hole-mouth jars, the base of a heavy jar of type (*f*) (Fig. 4, p. 51), and a sherd of a thin red cooking pot, probably of the same form as the miniature pots, type (*g*). Flint flakes also occurred, mostly waste chips, but some possibly worked. In the chamber were as many as seventeen burials, difficult to trace and poorly equipped.

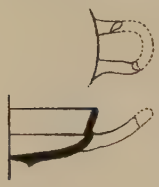


Fig. 46 [$\frac{1}{8}$]

With (*b*-i), bronze *kohl*-stick.

With (*b*-xi), bottle, red ware, haematite band on lip (Fig. 47).

With (*b*-xiii), a child buried with its mother:

a silver pendant of the form ♀ belonging to a necklace of beads, consisting of sixty-five small carnelian disk beads, three silver beads of six granules, a hollow, spherical bead of gold and pendant amulets, e.g. papyrus sceptre, on silver loops, one of which may have held a stratified eye-bead (cf. 24, *a*-iv), another child burial (Pl. XXXIII, 871–5).

Near (*b*-xvii): bronze nail, clenched (Pl. XXIV, 610).

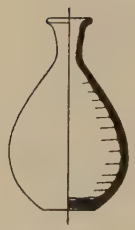


Fig. 47 [$\frac{1}{8}$]

The other chamber (*c*) was protected from the shaft-filling by a blocking of two disused cover-stones. The cutting of the medieval cistern caused a small break at the south-west corner, but this was too small to permit intrusion.

Burials (*c*-i) and (*c*-iii) were close on top of each other and confused.

Objects apparently belonging to (*c*-i):

613, bronze fibula, elbow incised at each end to represent a coil of wire, spring inserted in socket at one end, turnover catch at the other (Pl. XXIV, 613).

614, bronze ring, overlapping ends; internal diameter, 9 mm.; possibly a hair ornament.

615, fragments of bronze finger-ring.

616, beads; one barrel of transparent glass, four regular circular beads of various sizes in black glass, one with a layer of white through the middle, one short gadrooned bead of blue glass, one regular circular gadrooned bead of drab paste, wedge-shaped pendant of coral, &c.

617, silver ear-ring, boat-shaped (Pl. XXIV).
618, nut of sulphur.
619, lamp, top only, ashy-grey ware (Pl. XXVI).[1]

Under (*c*-i), scattered sherds:

590, fragments of black-varnished kylix (Fig. 46, p. 78).
620, body of pear-shaped bottle,
black-varnished ware (cf. Pl. XXII, 544) divided by bands at middle, stamped palmettes on either side, approximately 80 mm. high.
621, sherds of small jug, soft yellow ware.

Also, fragments of hole-mouth jars and a heavy blunt base of a jar of type (*f*).

(*c*-ii) was covered with broken cover-stones but was confused.

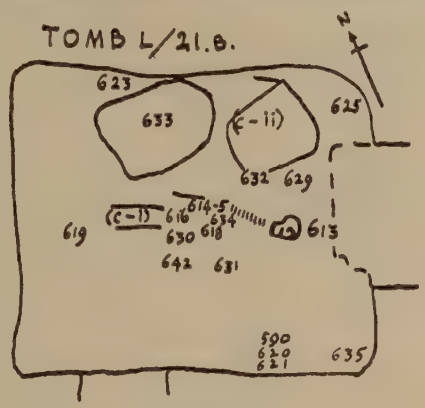


Fig. 48

Objects with (*c*-ii), Fig. 48:

623, black-varnished lekythos, mouth missing, painted palmettes on shoulder connected by wavy stems, in black on the red ground. A mouth found near by appears to belong to the red-figure kylix, 32. 307, rather than to this one.
624, beside 623, terra-cotta statuette of a recumbent lady, hollow inside and evidently cast; the slip has gone (Pl. XXVI).
625, bronze finger-ring (Pl. XXIV).

Also, two bronze rings and an iron ring, only 10 mm. internal diameter, perhaps hair ornaments. See p. 54, above.

633, silver ear-ring, or hair ornament helix of two turns.

(*c*-iii) lay almost on the rib dividing the two slots.

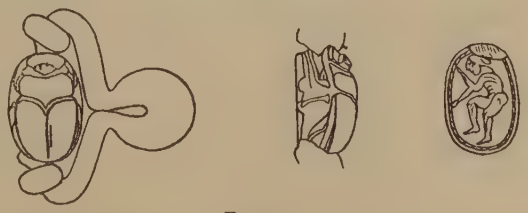


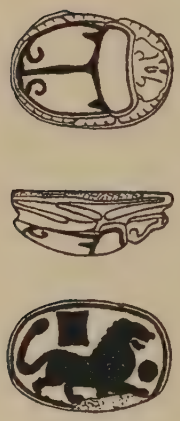
Fig. 49

Objects apparently belonging to (*c*-iii); Fig. 49:

629, carnelian scarab perforated in swivel mounting of bronze with silver pivots, loop for hanging (Pl. XXIV, 629); on base, intaglio in archaic Greek style (Pl. XIV, 629), Fig. 49.

[1] Cf. *Harvard Excavations at Samaria* (Cambridge, Mass., 1924), p. 320, Hellenistic lamps.

630, scarab, yellow paste, perforated; on base, intaglio, *ra'-p-them*,[1] the last syllable being an epithet of Horus of Edfu which is included in the name of the Saite Pharaohs, P-tham-tek[2] (Pl. XIV, 630), Fig. 50.



631, silver loop probably belonging to 630 since it resembles 629.

632, bronze fibula, broken but complete, the bow incised with rings at either end, the pin formerly in one piece with the spring (Pl. XXIV).

634–5, pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half.

(*c*-iv) Though rebated to take cover-stones, the south slot was open and full of broken rock. As (*c*-iii) lay partly over it and (*c*-iv), the top burial, only a few centimetres below the top of the central rib, it is possible that some objects, especially beads, have been assigned to (*c*-iv) instead of (*c*-iii). It is even possible that the objects assigned to (*c*-iv) represent two different burials in the slot, because although one set of silver ear-rings and a necklace of paste beads together with some teeth, all under a broken cover-stone, seemed to show that the burial lay head west, another skull with one of a pair of gold ear-rings was found near the feet surrounded by carnelian and silver beads which were also found towards the north side of the slot.

FIG. 50

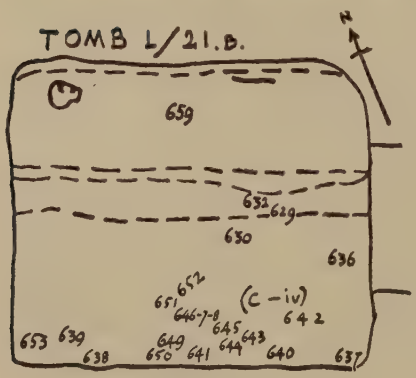


FIG. 51

Objects assumed to belong to (*c*-iv), Fig. 51, Pl. XXV:

636, paste amulet, blue glazed, eyelet on back: sow and litter.[3]

637–8, pair of gold ear-rings, boat-shaped.

639, bronze anklet.

640–1, pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half.

642, necklace of paste beads; short circular beads of white, green, and blue paste, and stratified eye-beads: (*a*) dark-blue eyes on a light-blue matrix, (*b*) dark-blue eyes on a yellow matrix.

[1] Cf. Petrie, *Scarabs*, Pl. LV, 4; Newberry, *Timmins Collection*, Pl. XLI, 31.
[2] Erman and Grapow, *Wörterbuch*, V. 355.
[3] Petrie, *Amulets*, No. 234.

643, gold-plated bronze helix, ribbed ends, possibly a hair ornament (see p. 54, above).

644, bronze pendant; closed lotus bud or acorn,
also, another bronze fragment.

646–7, silver pendants; laurel leaves,
also, hook of another silver pendant.

649, scarab, green jasper, perforated; on base: Isis enthroned, suckling Horus on her lap; in front, an altar, cf. 32. 366, p. 67,[1] and Fig. 94a (Fig. 52, Pl. XIV, 649).

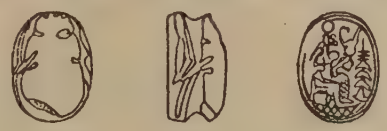


FIG. 52

650, bronze *kohl*-stick, swollen at one end and flattened at the other.

651, silver finger-ring, rectangular bezel supported on volutes at either end of loop (Fig. 11, p. 54); intaglio, five captives bound together (Pl. XXV).

652, necklace of beads: silver beads of six granules, onyx barrel bead (found near 630), and carnelian regular and short circular beads and truncated bicones.

653, fragments of a clear glass bottle; the body was smashed but the neck has been built up; it is straight and measured 41 mm. in external, 26 mm. internal diameter.

(*c*-vi), adult, extended, lying on the rock.

Objects with (*c*-vi), Fig. 53:

654, necklace consisting of a few paste beads, four white short circular and one stratified eye-bead; two silver beads of six granules, and some carnelian, two regular circular and nineteen triangular convex beads.

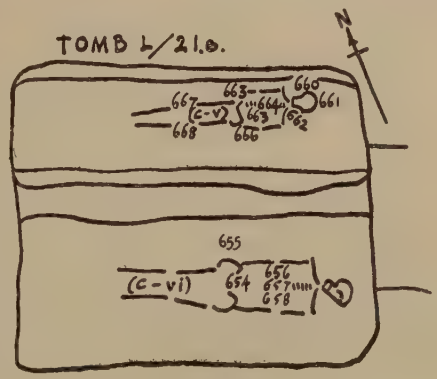


FIG. 53

655, silver bezel, oblong, 10 mm. long,
pendant figurines, blue or green glaze.

656, scarab with legs, eyelet at back.

657, Shu.

[1] *B.M.*, *Engraved Gems*, especially Nos. 282–3, scarabs with pseudo-Assyrian subjects, probably from Tharros.

658, ram couchant.

The north slot was also open and full of broken rock and sand. At the top was (*c*-ii); on rock bottom (*c*-v). At 20 cm. from the top there was a scaraboid which might have belonged to either:

Fig. 54

659, scaraboid of yellow paste, perforated; on base incised (♀) on either side, i.e. *Ḥor-men*, a personal name of the Saite period[1] (Fig. 54 and Pl. XIV). Cf. 32. 709, p. 86.

(*c*-v) was a child, extended over-all length 80 cm., a most clearly marked burial showing the ornaments in position, including beads.

Objects with (*c*-v), Fig. 53, Pl. XXVI:

Around the neck:

660–1, necklace of beads, chiefly paste, in white, green, and light blue, together with some stratified eye-beads, dark-blue on a light-blue matrix; also seven silver beads of six granules.

663, fragments of a silver pendant for the necklace.

664, sacred eye, faded green glaze.

On the wrists:

665–6, bronze bracelets, overlapping ends.

On the ankles:

667–8, bronze anklets, ends meeting.

TOMB L 22

Fig. 2, p. 43, and Fig. 55. The south side of the shaft was partly destroyed by the cutting of the medieval cistern (L 22); the conduit crossed the top of the shaft. Hence it had been completely cleared. The side chamber, however, still contained traces of burials. It consisted of an open slot or loculus (*b*) with a square tunnel or *kukh* to the side (*c*). Although rebated to take cover-stones, the slot was open and full of broken rock. At the top were three pointed hole-mouth jars; below them a child burial (*b*-i), and on rock bottom an extended adult (*b*-ii). Throughout the filling were sherds of black-varnished ware belonging to a kylix, and a dish with a high ring base decorated on the internal base with a double circle of stamped palmettes inside and outside of a rouletted circle. There was also a single sherd of Early Iron Age thin grey fabric, burning red, polished, and painted with concentric circles in black.

[1] Leiblein, *Dictionnaire de Noms Hiéroglyphiques*, I. 1137, from Stele C. 101 in the Louvre, dated 661 B.C.; Fraser, *A Catalogue of Scarabs* (1900), p. 51, No. 432, among unclassed names of Dynasties XXII–XXX.

With (*b*-i):

bronze-ware bracelet, overlapping ends, diameter 43 mm., coral bead, cylindrical, fragment of alabastron.

With (*b*-ii):

flint flakes, some worked, hole-mouth amphora at feet.

The slot contained one burial (*c*-i), laid right inside, the head covered by the top of a hole-mouth jar or amphora. In the covering were more fragments of the black-varnished ware already described, together with pieces of a fragmentary black-varnished plate with a rouletted circle on the internal base.

Other objects with (*c*-i):

bronze fish-hook and other fragments,

sacred eye, green glazed paste.

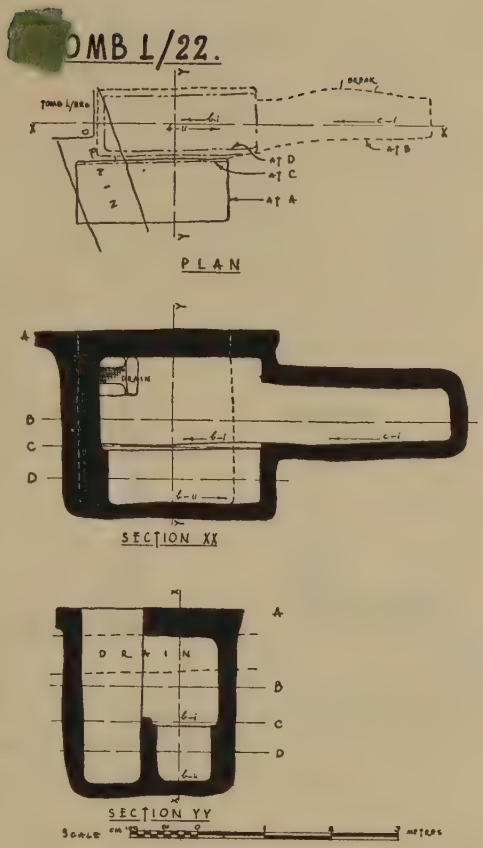


FIG. 55

TOMB L 23

Fig. 2, p. 43, and Fig. 56. A break through from the medieval fosse into the eastern chamber (*c*) betrayed this tomb, but in spite of such easy access this chamber proved to be comparatively undisturbed and to contain a valuable association of objects underneath one intrusive Moslem burial. In the shaft the usual confusion reigned, and for lack of cover-stones it was prolonged into the chambers, both of which were only half closed. From the filling and slopes came some more sherds of the red-figure lekythos, 32. 307, first encountered in tomb L 21 (*b*): viz. the tarnished part of the figure, the right hand, shoulder, and leg, together with sections of the meander on the shoulder (Pl. XXII, 307) and a few sherds from the stemless kylix, 32. 513, also encountered in L 21. There was one sherd of a white-ground lekythos of roughly the same period (Pl. XX, 679), and a fragmentary black-varnished kylix (Fig. 57), which also suggests the fifth century. The other pieces were later: e.g. a black-varnished stemless kylix (Fig. 58); sherds of another

stamped with palmettes on the internal base and covered with poorer varnish probably containing lead; the base of a mesomphalic skyphos, &c. At the same time there were a few stray sherds of Early Iron II, e.g. thin red ware polished and painted with concentric circles in brown or black; and at the other end of our period, one or two sherds of hard 'sealing-wax' red or of drab paste covered with a red slip which may be compared to *terra sigillata*, see above, p. 51 f. The shaft burials had nothing of interest (*a*-i and ii), an adult and child may have been inserted through a break-through from the fosse; but (*a*-iii and iv) were ancient, they were buried each with four hole-mouth jars, and between them the filling was strewn with black-varnished sherds, &c. (307, 573, 679, 684–5).

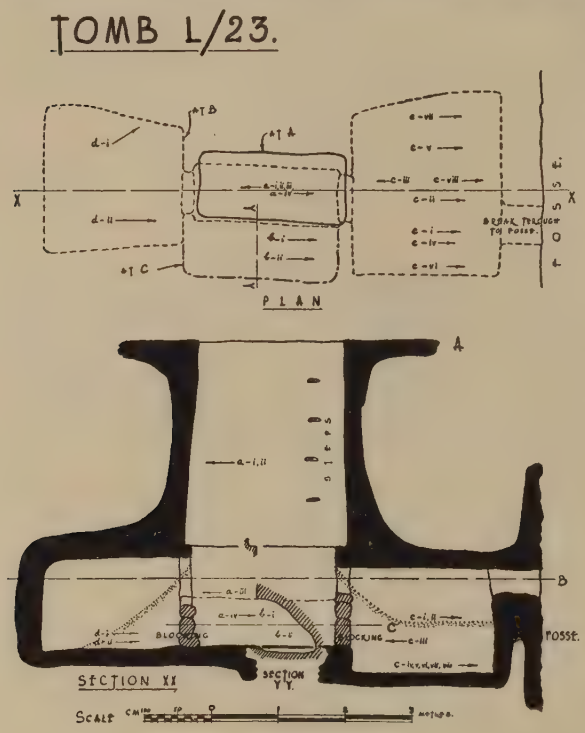


FIG. 56

With (*a*-iv), Fig. 59:

686, bronze anklet,

two coins occurred in the taluses running into (*b*) and (*c*):

C. 1195, Sidonian type, variously dated within the fourth century:[1]

Galley l.: (waves off flan); above, [ϑ]; dotted border.

↑*Rev.* King of Persia slaying lion; in centre, o [ϑ]; in shallow incuse square.

FIG. 57 [$\frac{3}{8}$]

FIG. 58 [$\frac{3}{8}$]

Æ. 9 mm. 0·63 grm.

Much corroded but little worn.

[1] Cf. *B.M.C.*, *Phoenicia*, p. 146, No. 36, &c. There dated 370–358 B.C.; by Babelon to period before 373 B.C., see *Traité*, II. 2, pp. 566 ff.; Babelon was formerly of the opinion that the coins of this group were later than 343 B.C. and that they were struck at Acre.

C. 1196, Tyrian type, earlier part of the fourth century B.C., possibly the end of the fifth.[1]

Hippocamp right; dolphin below; cable border.

↑*Rev.* Owl right; behind (diagonally across field), crook and flail; cable border, in shallow circular incuse.

Æ. 10 mm. 0·57 grm.

Little worn.

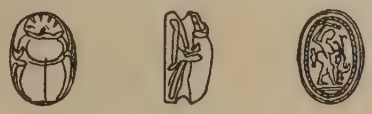


FIG. 59

In the south niche (*b*) burial (*b*-i) lay on a slope of broken rock mixed with fallen flakes from the overhang which had disordered the skeleton. The jars at the head and feet were of type (*e*), Fig. 3, p. 50. Black-varnished sherds occurred as in the shaft.

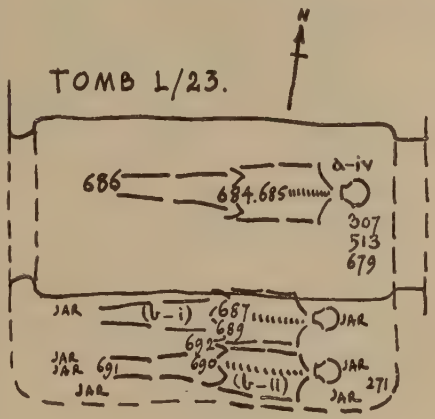


FIG. 60

Objects with (*b*-i), Fig. 60:

687, scarab, green jasper, perforated; on base intaglio, Heracles with club striking a lion which he holds upside down by a hind leg; dog crudely indicated in the field behind, cf. 32.496, p. 70 f. (Fig. 59; Pl. XIV, 687).

689, iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

(*b*-ii) lay lower down the slope, with similar jars at head and feet.

Objects with (*b*-ii), Fig. 60:

690, fragment of iron finger-ring.

691, bronze anklet.

692, bronze crescent, as amulet,[2] also, bronze nail.

The blocking of (*c*) was not sufficient to keep out a talus of debris from the shaft containing many of the black-varnished sherds already referred to. On clearing this away two burials (*c*-i, ii) were found on the original surface; although they had no distinctive objects they were probably ancient because they lay on the original rock debris. At the middle of the chamber, however, the filling changed to black earth in which lay a recent Moslem burial, very much better preserved than any of the ancient skeletons and marked by two bronze buckles (cf. Fig. 23, p. 65). This interment upset the middle one of a line of five ancient burials lying on the rock (*c*-iv, v, vi, vii, viii).

[1] Cf. *B.M.C.*, *Phoenicia*, p. 230, No. 23, &c.

[2] Petrie, *Amulets*, No. 85.

Though all the skeletons were very much decayed they could be identified quite readily by their objects, especially the anklets; all except (*c*-viii) seem to have escaped disturbance.

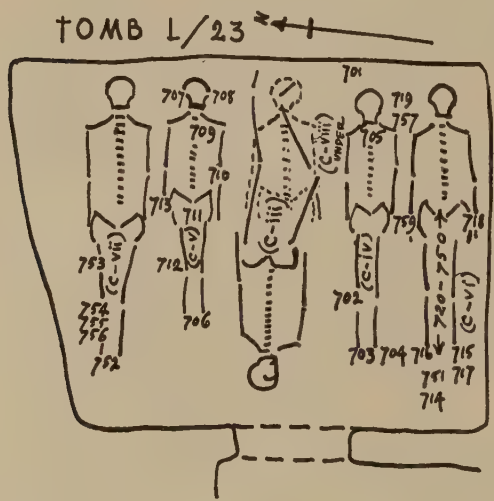


Fig. 61

Objects with (*c*-iv), Fig. 61:

701, bronze *kohl*-stick, 135 mm. long.

702, bronze mirror, flat and circular diameter 118 mm., plain tang, length 60 mm.

703, bronze anklet.

704, amphora, fine light-red clay, smoothed or burnished on the wheel; now encrusted with lime (Pl. XXIX).

705, scarab, green jasper, perforated; on base, intaglio, Heracles with club striking a lion which he holds upside down by a hind leg; dog in the field behind, cf. 32. 496, p. 70 f. (Fig. 62; Pl. XIV, 705).

Objects with (*c*-v), Fig. 61:

706, bronze anklet.

707–8, pair of gold-plated bronze helixes, either ear-rings or hair-ornaments (cf. Pl. XXV, 643); now heavily corroded.

Fig. 62

Fig. 63

709, scarab, green-glazed steatite; on base, incised: *Ḥor-men*, a personal name of the Saite period, cf. 32. 659, p. 82 (Fig. 63; Pl. XIV, 709).

710, fragment of iron, 65 mm. long.

711, held in the right hand:

bronze *kohl*-box of four tubes arranged around a central pillar fixed in a square base-plate; the canopy had to be twisted in order to get at the tubes; the whole was probably tied together with a strip of linen, the rods resting between the tubes[1] (Fig. 64; Pl. XXVII, 711).

[1] Cf. *Catalogue Général, Musée du Caire, Objets de Toilette*, I, Pl. XI.

712, bronze mirror, flat and circular, diameter 140 mm.; tang, 50 mm. long, ending in volutes which support the mirror, see above, p. 53 (Pl. XXVII, 712).

713, gold finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel, engraved with the figure of a bearded man, dressed in a tunic falling to the calves and wearing a flat cap, his hair caught up in a knot behind the neck; he moves left offering a flower held in both hands[1] (Pl. XXVII, 713).

Objects with (*c*-vi), Fig. 61:

714, bronze bracelet, found on a stone above the feet; maximum internal diameter 75 mm.

715, bronze mirror, flat and circular, diameter 125 mm.; tang, 54 mm. long, ending in square capital to support mirror.

716, bronze anklet.

717, bronze *kohl*-stick, 150 mm. long.

718, iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

719, group of *kohl*-sticks in container, perhaps wood or bone.

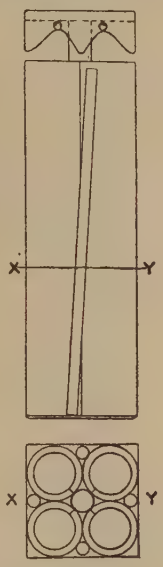


Fig. 64 [½]

720–50, figurines of blue-glazed paste, found between the legs in a chain stretching from the waist to ankles, Pl. XXVIII:

720, sacred eye, perforated.
721, papyrus sceptre.
722–4 as 721; 725, 16 mm. long.
726, crown of Upper Egypt.
727, scarab with legs and eyelet underneath, cf. 728.
729, Shu, human-headed, eyelet on back.
730, as 729 but 21 mm. high.
731, Shu, grotesque, perforated behind head.
732, Ptaḥ-Seker-Osiris, perforated behind head.
733, as 732.
734, Khnum, perforated at back.
735, Sekhmet, perforated at back.
736, as 735.
737, Thoth, perforated at back.
738, as 737.

[1] The head-dress and costume resembles that of the Persian king or rider of the hippocamp on Phoenician coins: see *Quarterly*, Vol. II, No. 1, Pls. I–II, Nos. 36, 39, 43; also *B.M.*, *Engraved Gems*, Nos. 432, 436, both Graeco-Persian work of the fifth century B.C.

739, dog-faced ape, sitting upright.
740, dog-faced ape?, kilted.
741, dog-faced ape or monkey, squatting.
742, ram couchant.
743, hare.
744, as 743.
745–8, lion couchant.
749, Ta-urt.
750, bull, left forefoot advanced.
751, fragments of silver pendant.

Objects with (*c*-vii), Fig. 61:

752, bronze anklet.
753, iron finger-ring, fragments only.
754–6, figurines of green-glazed paste:
754, sacred eye,
755, lion couchant,
756, Ta-urt.

Unassigned objects; possibly belonging to (*c*-viii):

757, gold ear-ring, boat-shaped.
758, gold bead,
759, silver ring, flat round, bezel faced with iron (Pl. XXXVII).
760, silver bead-spreader, a ring 27 mm. in diameter, with coils 12 mm. long welded on opposite sides.
761, carnelian beads, regular circular.
762, fragmentary scarab, white paste; on base, seated figure right facing *nefer* sign and flower with long stalk, possibly a corruption of [hieroglyphs], *rnpt-nfr*, 'a happy year',[1] Fig. 65; Pl. XIV, 762.

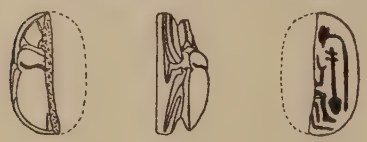


Fig. 65

At the door of (*d*) the blocking was low and consequently was covered with a slope of debris from the shaft, which contained one jar of type (*d*) (Fig. 3, p. 50) and four of the more usual type, together with black-varnished sherds. The slope barely covered the two burials, both lying on the rock floor.

(*d*-i) was an adult, extended across the chamber, to which belonged:

764, an iron javelin-head, leaf-shaped, of type (*a*) (Fig. 14, p. 56); length, 60 mm. without tang.

(*d*-ii), extended adult, to which the rest of the objects appear to have belonged:

[1] Newberry, *Scarabs*, Pl. XXI, No. 2; but cf. also Pl. XXV, Nos. 1, 12.

763, bronze wire ring, overlapping ends, maximum internal diameter, 35 mm.

765–6, pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half.

767–74, paste figurines, green glazed:

767, sacred eye, eyelet on top.

768, papyrus sceptre, eyelet at top.

769, as 768, top only.

770, Shu, pierced at back.

771, Ptaḥ-Seker-Osiris, pierced behind head.

772, Thoth, pierced behind head.

773, ape standing.

774, Ta-urt, pierced behind head.

775, top of a turned wooden object.

776, bronze ring, as 763.

777, bronze *kohl*-stick, 127 mm. long.

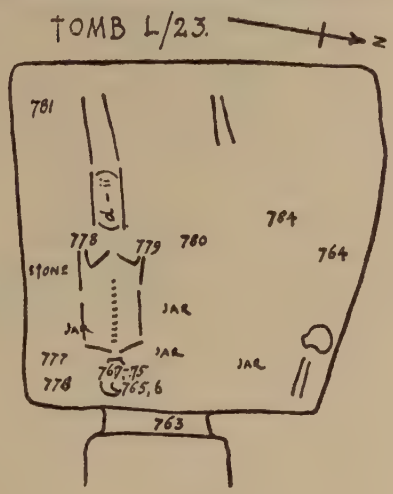


FIG. 66

778, bronze mirror, flat and circular, diameter 95 mm., plain tang 50 mm. long.

779, bronze *kohl*-stick, about 140 mm. long.

780, silver finger-ring, plain.

781, Oenochoe, trefle top and ring base; light-red ware, buff slip, heavily encrusted (Pl. XXIX).

also, silver and bronze fragments belonging to small pendants or fibulae, and some beads:

carnelian truncated bicone,

circular stratified eye-bead, &c.

TOMB L 23 B

Like the last tomb, L 23, this one was accessible from the medieval fosse. Consequently the surface burials of the eastern chamber (*b*) had been disturbed. The western (*c*), however, was protected from recent intrusion by the shaft-filling, and contained one absolutely intact burial in a covered slot (*c*-vi).

The three burials at the bottom of the shaft, two adults and a child all perished by damp, were made after the door into (*c*) was blocked with broken cover-stones from the ledge. Underneath them were sherds of three or four hole-mouth jars, a few stray sherds of black-varnished ware, and a silver coin:

C. 1197, Sidonian type, dated within the first half of the fourth century B.C., cf. C. 1195, p. 84, letters effaced.

Æ. 8 mm. 0·53 grm.

There were also:

fragments of a half-tube of iron, 200 mm. long and 6 mm. in diameter,

part of a bronze haft or ferrule, possibly 25 mm. in diameter,

a large canine tooth pierced at the root for threading as an amulet,

several beads, three circular and one truncated bicone of green

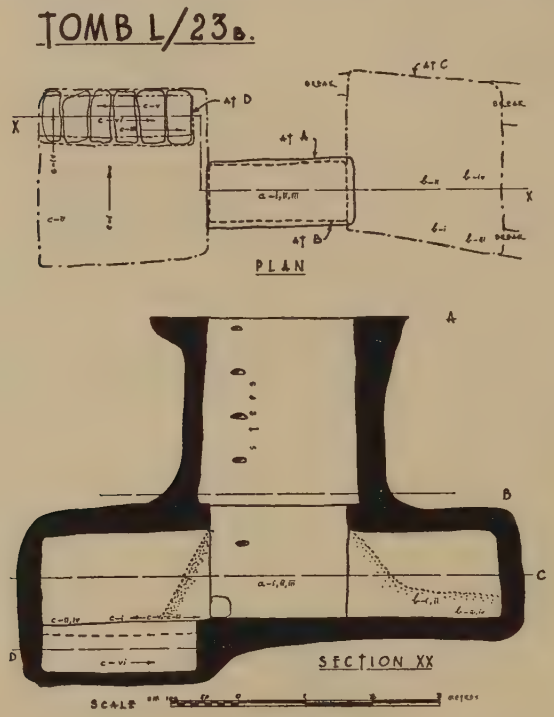


FIG. 67

paste, one circular of blue glass, one stratified eye-bead, blue on yellow matrix, and one truncated bicone in haematite,

and a fragment of a polished granite vessel.

In chamber (*b*) below, two disordered burials of uncertain date (*b*-i, ii); two extended adult burials were traced on the rock floor (*b*-iii, iv). From the filling three small silver coins were recovered, two of which have been identified:

C. 1198, Sidonian type tentatively attributed to Tennes, *c.* 352 B.C.[1]

[1] Cf. Babelon, *Traité*, II. 2, p. 579, No. 933.

Galley left with oars; stern rounded; over waves (one undulating line on flan); above, 111 (year 3); dotted border.

↑*Rev.* King of Persia slaying lion; in centre, עזר (עזר) in incuse square.

Æ. 9 mm. 0·40 grm.

C. 1199, apparently Sidonian, dated within first half of fourth century B.C., cf. C. 1195, p. 84, but obverse effaced.

Æ. 10 mm. 0·28 grm.

Objects with (*b*-iii), Fig. 68:

792, bronze bracelet, open ends, internal diameter 32 mm.

793–4, pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half.

795, beads: one regular circular bead of white paste, apparently glazed green; one short bicone, blue glass.

796, fragments of iron, perhaps belonging to thick nails.

Objects with (*b*-iv), Fig. 68:

797–807, paste figurines, drab paste without glaze (Pl. XXX):

797, papyrus sceptre, top broken off.

798, crown of Lower Egypt.

799, scarab with legs, eyelet underneath.

800, sacred eye, perforated.

801, Shu, pierced at back.

802, Khnum, feet broken off.

803, ape, standing, hands on thighs.

804, ram (?), couchant.

805, hare, couchant.

806, lion.

807, Ta-urt.

808, iron finger-ring, flat oval bezel.

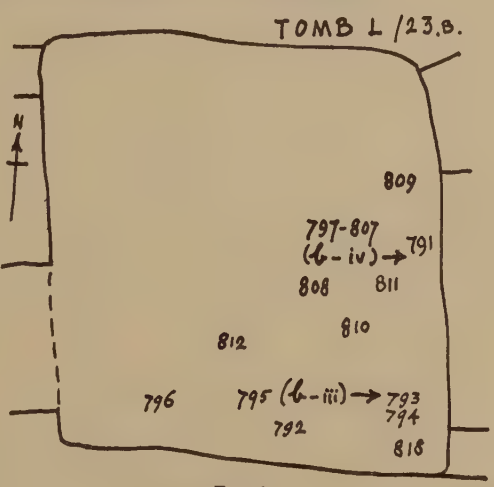


FIG. 68

809, bronze *kohl*-stick, 165 mm. long, bent.

810, bronze bead, regular circular, 14 mm. diameter.

811, part of bronze ear-ring, boat-shaped.

812, handle of black-varnished kylix.

Found near surface:

791, juglet, light-red ware, 125 mm. high (Fig. 4 (*h*), p. 51; Pl. XXI).

813, scaraboid, greenish-yellow paste, perforated; inscribed as on negative: [illegible], *spdt*, Sothis or Sirius, the dog star, often attributed to

Isis,[1] followed by a conventional form of the protecting vulture[2] (Fig. 69; Pl. XIV, 813).

814, iron finger-ring, flat oval bezel.

815–16, bone pin-heads.

817, stratified eye-bead, blue eyes on white matrix.

FIG. 69

FIG. 70

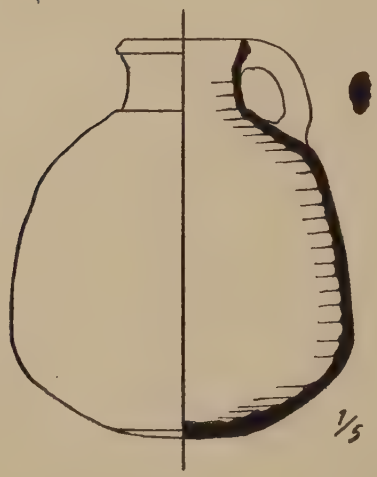


FIG. 71

FIG. 72 [1/5]

818, fragmentary scarab, steatite, perforated; the border is difficult to trace but seems to be made up of interlocking 'S's (Fig. 70; Pl. XIV, 818).

The blocking of broken cover-stones at the door of (*c*) did not entirely keep out the shaft debris, but on the left (Fig. 73) a jar was still in place (Fig. 71;

[1] Erman and Grapow, *Wörterbuch*, IV. 111.

[2] Cf. *B.M.*, *Catalogue of Scarabs*, &c., No. 1408.

Pl. XXXI, 819), and on the right a fold-over lamp (Fig. 72; Pl. XXXI, 820); both of coarse red ware.

Fragments of another jar as Fig. 71, and sherds of hole-mouth jars also occurred. Near (*c*-i), not far from the talus, was the mouth of a lekythos, painted in black.

Inside some confusion was caused by new burials having displaced older ones such as (*c*-ii, iv). From right inside near (*c*-ii) two silver coins were recovered, both of the same type, e.g.:

C. 1200, Sidonian type, dated within the first half of the fourth century B.C., cf. C. 1195, p. 84.

Galley left, on two zigzag lines of waves; above, 9 (ב); dotted border.

↑*Rev.* King of Persia slaying lion; in centre, o (ע); in shallow incuse square.

Æ. 8 mm. 0·74 grm.

Rather worn.

Objects with (*c*-i), Fig. 73:

821–2, pair of ear-rings, gold-plated bronze, twist and a half, ribbed at ends (Pl. XXXI).

823, iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

824, beads: stratified eye-beads, blue on white matrix, one with gold eyes on white matrix, all circular.

825, bronze angle, longer arm 5 cm.

Objects with (*c*-iii), Fig. 73:

826, gold finger-ring, made of a double strand of wire tied in a reef knot (Fig. 74; Pl. XXXI).

827, iron finger-ring, thin flat lentoid bezel.

828, bone finger-ring.

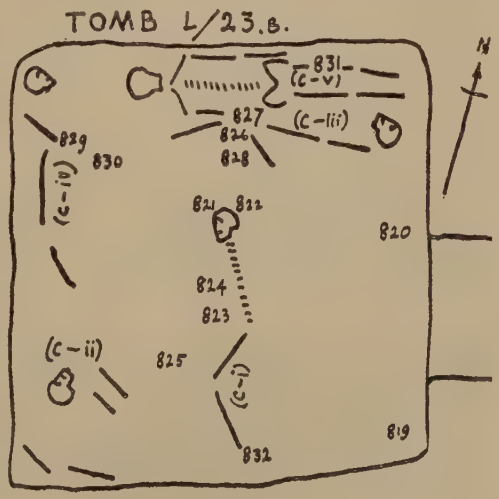


FIG. 73

Objects with (*c*-iv), Fig. 73:

829, iron finger-ring, flat circular bezel (Pl. XXXVII).

830, juglet, light-red ware, red wash on mouth, as 32. 791, 9 (Fig. 4 (*h*), p. 51).

With (*c*-v), Fig. 73:

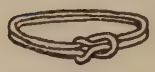


Fig. 74

831, silver finger-ring, thickened loop and swivel mounting holding a plain paste scaraboid in a box-setting of electrum (Pl. XXXI).

The slot was covered by cover-stones; except for a light covering of sand and broken rock over the burial it was empty. The skeleton had entirely perished, but the distribution of objects shows its direction.

Objects with (*c*-vi), Fig. 75; Pl. XXX:

833, bronze *kohl*-stick, one end still in a serrated container, of paste.

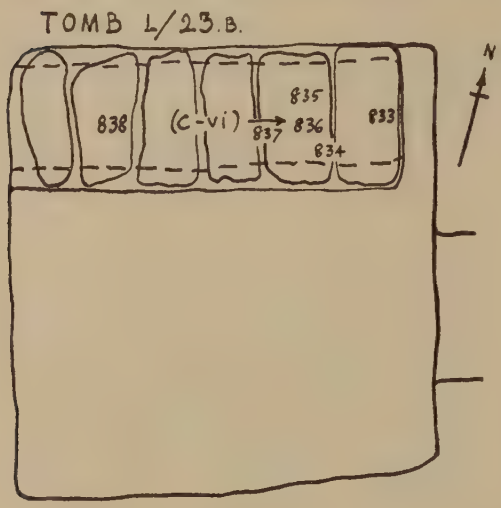


Fig. 75

834, gold ear-ring, boat-shaped.

835, broken gold finger-ring made of two strands of wire, used as ear-ring.

836, necklace of beads: silver hollow circular beads; carnelian beads, regular and short circular, short truncated bicones, regular and short hexagonal truncated bicones; barrel-bead of banded onyx, gold cap for one end only.

837, bronze needle.

838, bronze mirror, flat and circular, diameter 157 mm.; plain tang, 55 mm. long.

Crumbling lumps of green and white gypsum may indicate that there were figurines.

TOMB L 24

This shaft was crossed by a medieval wall carried on one huge stone, but before deciding to bridge it in this way the builders appear to have dug out the first metre of filling to see how deep it went. Thus medieval rubbish and ancient sherds were tipped back with ordinary earth instead of the original rock debris which was useful for building. From this debris, besides the common coarse red ware and a few black-varnished sherds, fragments of two dishes of a fine red clay were recovered. The one restored in Fig. 77 (32. 840) has a hard biscuit almost of 'sealing-wax' red, is slip-smoothed, and painted with a wash that burns from red to purple according to thickness. The flat ring base and the step on the inside of the body half-way up both recall

characteristic forms of *terra sigillata* (Pl. XXXII, 840).

The disturbance did not extend as far as two hole-mouth jars which were found standing at either corner of the east end just above the first burial (*a*-i), Fig. 76. Another lay on the right of the head of the burial. It was a man's, extended; on his chest was a cluster of seven iron javelin-heads of type (*a*) (Fig. 14, p. 56; Pl. XX), which were from 80 to 100 mm. long. He wore an iron finger-ring with a flat lentoid bezel (Pl. XXXVII, 936).

The next burial (*a*-ii) was similarly arranged but with the jars standing on either side of the feet and the base belonging to a heavy amphora of type (*f*) (Fig. 4, p. 51) at the head. It was a woman's or girl's burial, with the usual silver twisted ear-rings and bronze bracelets, also a bronze pendant 4 mm. square with the eyelet welded diagonally on one of the flat faces. Level with the burial, but not necessarily in place, was a silver coin:

C. 1201, Tyrian type, dated to the late fifth or early fourth century B.C.[1]
Dolphin right; cable border.
↖*Rev.* Owl right, behind (diagonally across field), crook and flail; cable border in incuse circle.
Æ. 8 mm. 0·43 grm.
Almost in mint state.

[1] *B.M.C.*, *Phoenicia*, p. 227, No. 4, &c.

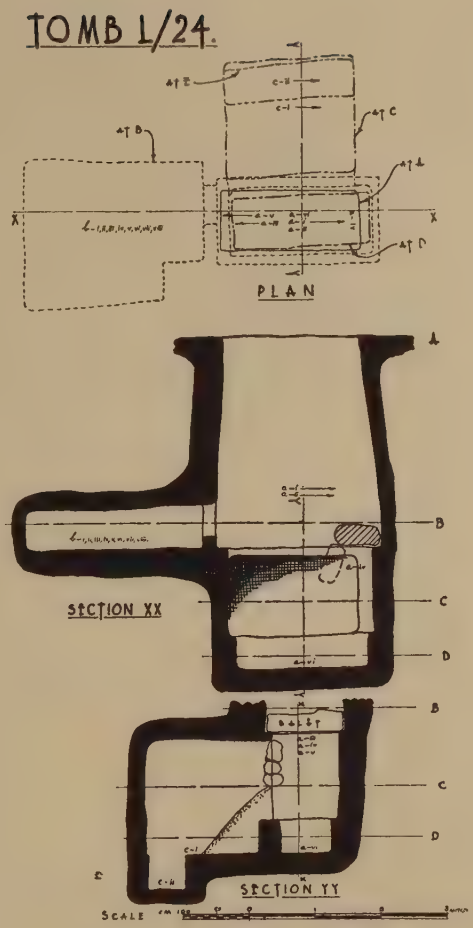


FIG. 76

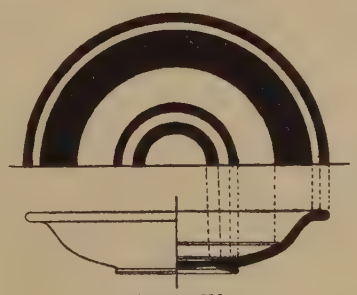


FIG. 77 [½]

Below this, one cover-stone (*balāṭ*) was still in position on the upper ledge and another had been leant up against it to enclose a child burial (*a*-iv). The others were found lying haphazard in the shaft, one whole, the others in halves. Amongst them were sherds of six or seven broken hole-mouth jars, the bases and handles of two heavy amphorae of type (*f*), Pl. XXXII, 858, and a 'button' base of another heavy jar, Pl. XXXII, 857. On removing all this two extended burials were discovered side by side, a man's (*a*-iii) and a girl's (*a*-v), both roughly level with the ledge, the latter with her head actually on the ledge in the middle of the cill of the side chamber (*b*).

Objects with (*a*-iii), Fig. 80:

on the chest, six bronze arrow-heads, three-winged and barbed, on tubular sockets (Fig. 78), also a bronze fibula, broken but complete (Fig. 13, p. 55, and Pl. XXXIV, 865).

Objects with (*a*-iv), Pl. XXXIII:

Fig. 78

866, silver finger-ring, lentoid bezel.
867, silver quoit pendant.
868, silver cat, eyelet on back.[1]
869, silver plaque, eyelet at top.
870, another.
871–5, figurines of buff paste, bound with silver loop for hanging:
  871, Ptaḥ-Seker-Osiris.
  872, another, broken.
  873, Shu, broken.
  874, ape.
  875, Anubis.
876, lotus or forked lance,[2] blue paste, bound with silver loop.
877, lotus-flower, mother-of-pearl, with silver loop.
878, another.
879, shell hanging on silver loop.
880, beads: black glass, short circular; short stratified eye-beads, white eyes on blue matrix; coral long cylindrical; carnelian regular barrel.
881, granite sacred eye, perforated.
882, also another.
883–7, figurines in green-glazed paste:
  883, Ape or Sekhmet seated.
  884, Shu.
  885, Ptaḥ-Seker-Osiris, fragmentary.

[1] Petrie, *Amulets*, No. 224.

[2] Ibid., No. 38.

886, Thoth (?), fragmentary.
887, Ta-urt, fragmentary.

Objects with (*a*-v), Fig. 80:

On either side of the head were two hole-mouth jars, and outside (*a*-iii):

888, a miniature pot and cover, both of common light-red ware, buff slip (Fig. 79).

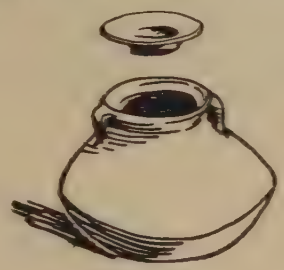


Fig. 79 [1]

On either side of the legs, a pair of bronze figurines, Pl. XXXIII:

889–90, Isis crowned with the solar disk.
891–2, Horus the Child, right hand to mouth.

On the hands and feet:

893–4, pair of bronze bracelets.
895–6, pair of bronze anklets.

On the chest, necklace of beads, &c., Pl. XXXIII:

897, bronze miniature mug.
898, beads: carnelian regular circular and long barrel; plain paste beads, yellow and green truncated bicones; stratified eye-beads, blue eyes on white matrix, blue and white on yellow matrix, white eyes and yellow crumbs on dark-blue matrix.
899, 900, paste figurines, green glazed: sacred eye and Sekhmet (?), *c.* 35 m. long.
901, granite sacred eye.

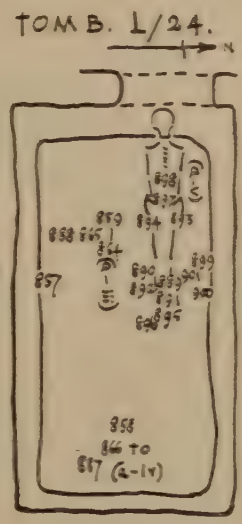


Fig. 80

Found lower down, probably from (*a*-v):

903, iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel.

(*a*-vi) lay on the rock in an uncovered slot at the bottom of the shaft, but there was nothing to show that there had been a burial except a bronze anklet, *kohl*-stick, and iron finger-ring.

The upper side-chamber (*b*), Fig. 76, p. 95, would have been accessible when the cover-stones were in position on the ledge below B, and even after they had been raised to make room for burials (*a*-iii, iv, v), which would not have been disturbed since they were buried under the displaced stones. The door was open and had been invaded by the shaft-filling; under the talus just

inside the door were fragments of two bronze strigils (Pl. XXXIV, 914–15; restored in Fig. 81). Inside the chamber was a whole family of burials lying on the rock under a light covering of sand; the only indications to show where they had been were skulls and tear-bottles. The latter were of common red ware, one with traces of red wash, another with a design in black (Fig. 82). There was also a dish of type (*j*), Fig. 4, p. 51, with inverted rim. On the surface was a moulded lamp of ashy-grey ware (Fig. 83; Pl. XXXIV, 907), with relief decoration and traces of a black slip, red where thin.[1]

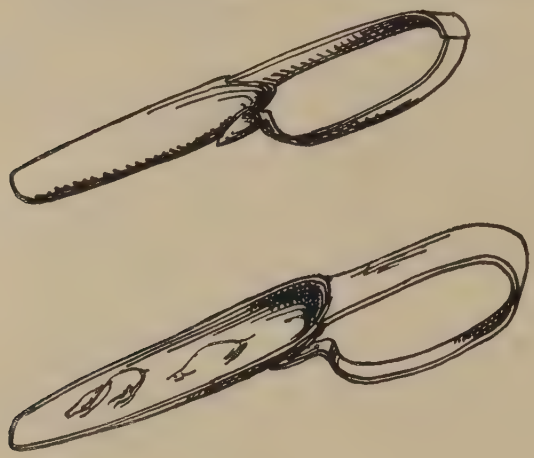


FIG. 81 [$\frac{1}{4}$]

FIG. 82 [$\frac{1}{6}$]

FIG. 83 [$\frac{1}{6}$]

A few beads should also be noted: silver circular and black, blue, or green glass, chiefly circular, one or two gadrooned. In one case stratified eye-beads, white on a blue matrix, were used to ornament a bronze pendant.

Fragments of iron and bronze finger-rings were also found. The lower chamber (*c*), Fig. 84, p. 99, was partly filled with a talus of debris which must have fallen when one or other of the burials (*a*-iii, iv, v) was made; a greater fall was fortunately prevented by a rough blocking. Thus the slope barely reached (*c*-i), which was extended on the rock floor beside the slot, while (*c*-ii) in the slot was intact. Both were only lightly covered when buried. Objects with (*c*-i), Fig. 84:

922, jar with one handle, dark-red ware (Fig. 4 (*e*), p. 51; Pl. XIX, 922).

923–34, paste figurines, glazed green (cf. set on Pl. XXVIII):

923, papyrus sceptre, eyelet at top, 17 mm. long.

[1] Cf. *Harvard Excavations at Samaria*, p. 320, Hellenistic lamps, especially I. 3 *a* and I. 9 *a*. At Corinth, moulded lamps do not begin before 200 B.C., Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, 2, p. 7.

924, crown of Upper Egypt, fragments probably 30 mm. long.

925, scarab with legs, eyelet underneath, 24 mm. long.

926, sacred eye, eyelet on top, 17 mm. long.

927, Shu, grotesque, pierced at back, 20 mm. long.

928, Sekhmet, eyelet behind neck, probably about 36 mm. long.

929, Thoth, eyelet broken off, 41 mm. long.

930, ram, couchant, probably about 20 mm. long.

931, hare, pierced below ears, probably about 22 mm. long.

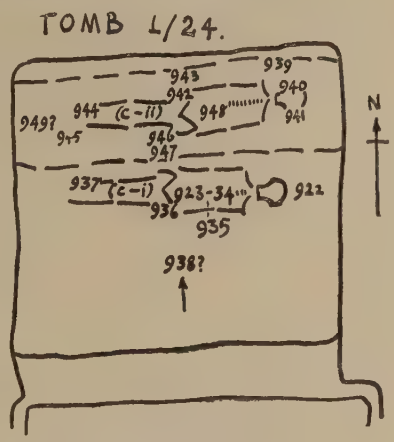


Fig. 84

932, lion couchant, eyelet on top of back, broken but probably about 22 mm. long.

933, bull, broken but probably 22 mm. long.

934, Ta-urt, eyelet behind neck, 44 mm. long.

935, scarab, green jasper, perforated: on the base, intaglio, Bes wrestling with two lions; he wears the five-plumes head-dress; on either side of his head a six-pointed star,[1] Fig. 85; Pl. XIV, 935.

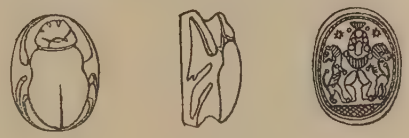


Fig. 85

936, iron finger-ring, flat oval bezel (Pl. XXXVII, 936).

937, bronze anklet.

938, bronze ring, overlapping ends, internal diameter 33 mm.

Objects with (*c*-ii), Fig. 84:

939, miniature pot as 888 above.

940–1, pair of silver ear-rings, twist and a half.

942, scarab, carnelian, perforated; formerly mounted on

943, silver loop, thickened at back. The scarab is typical Egyptian work and was probably chipped when it was mounted.

On the base: Ra', l., hawk-headed, wearing solar disk and holding *was* sceptre.[2]

944, bronze anklet.

[1] *B.M.*, *Engraved Gems*, No. 368, from Tharros.

[2] Cf. *B.M.*, *Engraved Gems*, No. 275, 'imitation of Egyptian work in the style of the Tharros gems'.

945, bronze mirror, flat and circular, diameter 105 mm.; plain tang, 45 mm. long.
946, bronze buckle (?) 14 mm. long.
947, fragments of silver pendant.
948, beads: stratified eye-beads, white eyes on blue matrix, blue eyes on white matrix.

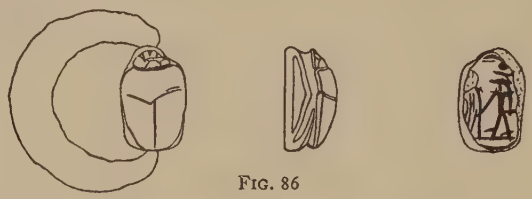


Fig. 86

Possibly from talus:
949, iron finger-ring, widened in front (Pl. XXXVII, 949).
C. 1202, Silver coin, Sidonian type, dated within first half of the fourth century, cf. C. 1195, p. 84.
Æ. 7 mm. 0·43 grm.

TOMB L 34

Fig. 2, p. 43. Being situated very close to the medieval fosse, the shaft was broken through during the scarping and emptied down to the break. Below this the debris included sherds of several hole-mouth jars, part of the base of a black-varnished dish decorated internally with a rouletted circle, and at the same time some Early Iron sherds (Pl. XX), probably the debris from some older tomb completely destroyed by the scarping of the fosse. Among them were such typical Cypriote sub-Mycenean forms as the side and handle of a cup, smooth orange slip-ware, painted with a marine motive in red; the neck of a bottle with one handle, white slip-ware painted with bands of red and black; and sherds of a 'milk' bowl, the metopes hatched or stippled in black.

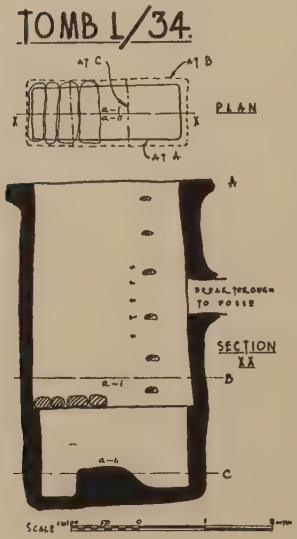


Fig. 87

Two cover-stones were still in place on the ledge; the others had been lifted off and two were found in the shaft below. Above and below the ledges were objects belonging to one or more disturbed burials, (*a*-i), Fig. 87, &c.:

Kylix of fine red clay, covered with a smooth light-red slip and painted in

black (Fig. 88), two or three saucers of common red ware, six bronze arrow-heads of type (*e*) (Fig. 14, p. 56, and Pl. XX). Sacred eye, green-glazed paste, a few circular carnelian beads, a flint saw, and waste chips.

FIG. 88 [$\frac{1}{3}$]

TOMB L 35

Fig. 2, p. 43, and Fig. 89. Like the neighbouring tomb, L 34, this one was damaged by the medieval fosse; it lost its eastern chamber and the shaft its filling. On the slope of what remained were three recent burials (*a*-i, ii, iii) inserted through the break, and below them the debris of at least one ancient burial (*a*-iv), possibly more. There were sherds of several hole-mouth jars and the base of a heavy jar of type (*f*); some stratified eye-beads; a bronze arrow-head, three-bladed, of type (*c*); and two iron fragments (Pl. XXXV, 963–4), which may have been javelin spear-heads with tangs.

There was also a small conical seal of steatite (Fig. 90), the only one so far found in the cemetery. The base is intaglio; the impression seems to show a cow and calf, with perhaps a star in the field above[1] (Pl. XIV, 989).

The door of the western chamber

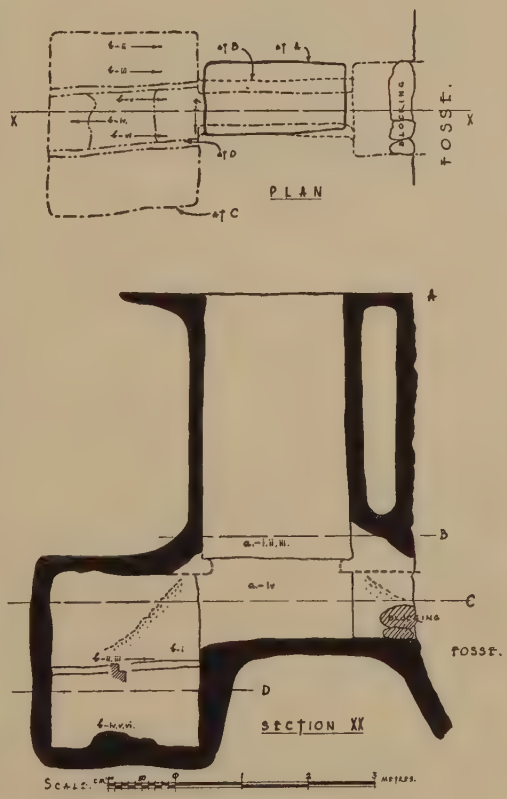


FIG. 89

[1] *B.M.*, *Engraved Gems*, No. 308, &c., from Tharros.

(*b*) was encumbered with a talus of debris from the shaft under which were six hole-mouth jars of type (*c*) and one of type (*e*) (Fig. 4, p. 51), lying side by side, mouth or foot towards the door. Across the door, level with the cill, lay a burial (*b*-i) to which presumably belonged, Fig. 91:

FIG. 90

971–7, paste figurines, glazed green (cf. set on Pl. XXVIII):

971, papyrus sceptre, fragments only.
972, crown of Upper Egypt.
973, Sekhmet, head only.
974, Thoth, broken.
975, dog-faced ape, head only.
976, lion couchant, eyelet on back.
977, Ta-urt, legs only.
1001, bronze anklet.
1002, lamp, light-red ware, heavily encrusted with lime, Fig. 92; Pl. XXXVI.[1]
1003, iron finger-ring.
1005, riveted iron plates, 20 mm. long, perhaps belonging to some leather article,

also, fragments of a bronze *kohl*-stick.

Scattered under the talus inside the door were sherds of

(*a*) a lekythos, black-varnished, painted with radiating lines in black on shoulder, grey biscuit;
(*b*) a plain black-varnished kylix, bright-red biscuit, Fig. 93;
(*c*) a black-figure kylix, akin to the so-called Kabeiric class, see above, p. 47 (Pl. XXXV, 979).

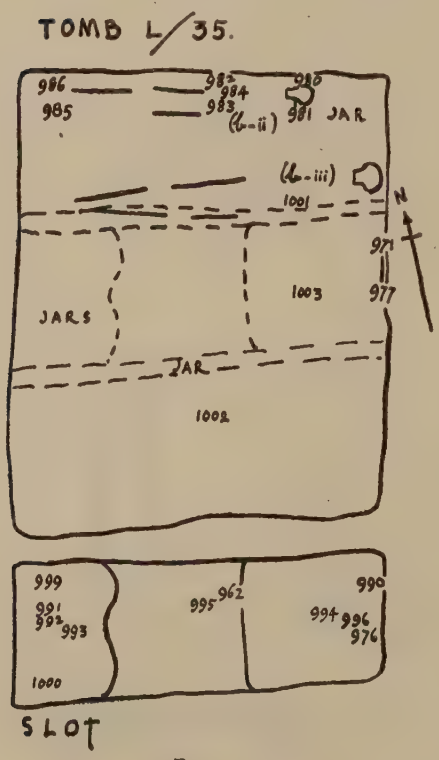


FIG. 91

Two burials lay on the rock floor, as it were on the south bench formed by the central slot. Close to (*b*-ii) and outside the talus were two silver coins, one of which can be identified:

C. 1203, Sidonian type, perhaps early fourth century B.C., cf. C. 1193 above, p. 84. Æ. 9 mm. 0·54 grm.

[1] Cf. Broneer, *Corinth*, *Terra-cotta Lamps*, types VII, p. 45 f., IX, pp. 47 ff., very early Hellenistic.

Objects with (*b*-ii), Fig. 91, Pl. XXXVI:

980–1, silver ear-rings, helixes of four turns.

982–3, silver bracelets, hollow, ends open.

984, iron finger-ring, fragments only.

985–6, bronze anklets, overlapping ends.

Although rebated to take cover-stones, the centre was open and packed with

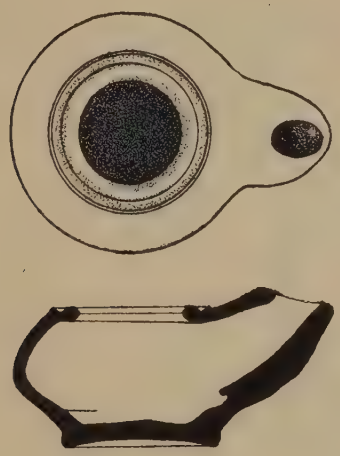


Fig. 92 [$\frac{1}{5}$]

Fig. 93 [$\frac{1}{5}$]

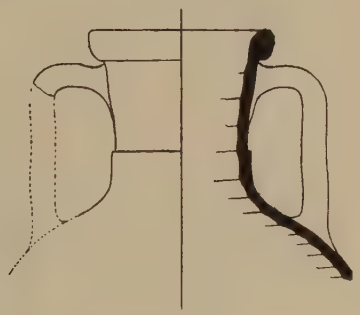


Fig. 94 [$\frac{1}{5}$]

the usual pointed hole-mouth jars, together with the top of a large amphora, Fig. 94, Pl. XXXII.

About half-way down, Fig. 89:

990, a gold ear-ring, boat-shaped, with an ivy-leaf pendant (Pl. XXXVI).

On the floor of the slot were three burials marked by their anklets (*b*-iv, 996) lying between (*b*-v, 999) and (*b*-vi, 1000).

To (*b*-iv) may be assigned, Fig. 91, Pl. XXXVI:

991, silver pendant, holding a stratified eye-bead, blue eyes on white matrix.

992, fragment of a similar pendant.

993, a few beads: stratified eye-beads, dark-blue eyes on blue matrix, blue eyes on white matrix; plain green paste beads.

994, bronze fibula.

995, iron finger-ring, flat lentoid bezel only.

996, bronze anklet.

The slot also contained a sherd of thin red ware painted with concentric circles in black (Pl. XXXV, 962); some sherds of a black-varnished kylix (Fig. 92); a flint arrow-head with cross straight-edge; and a silver coin:

C. 1204, apparently a Tyrian type of the late fifth or early fourth century B.C., cf. C. 1201, p. 95.
Æ. 6 mm. 0·22 grm.
Badly struck and rather worn.

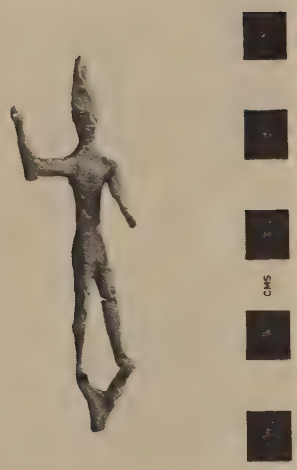
C. N. Johns.

Fig. 94 a (much enlarged)

Fig. 94 b

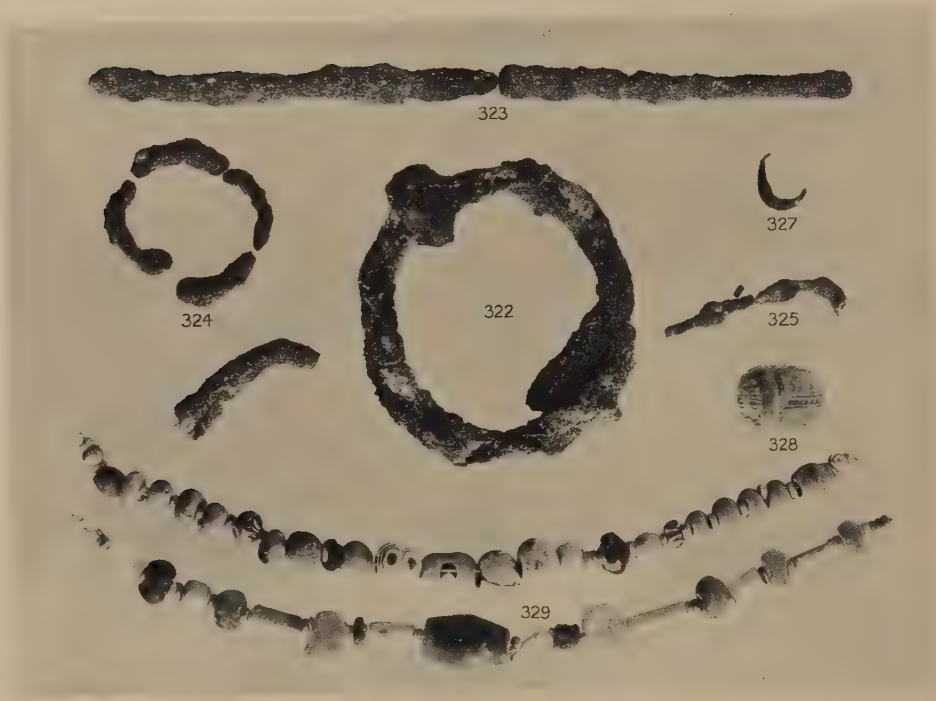
SCARABS AND SCARABÆOIDS

Originals marked + Impressions —



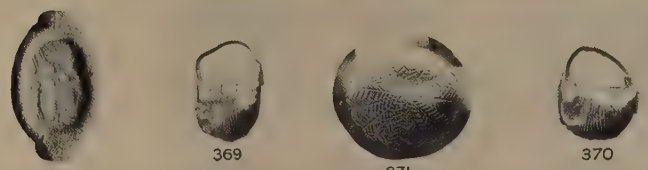
(a)

(b)



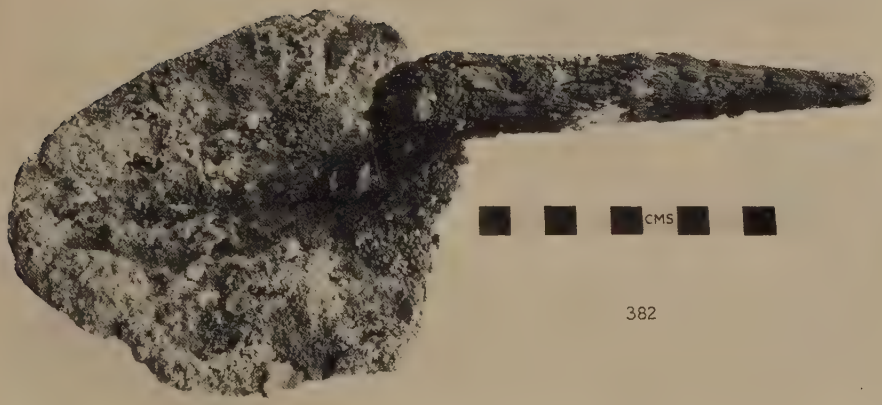
TOMB 7. BURIAL (*b*-i), p. 63

354



366 369 371 370

OBJECTS FROM TOMB 12 C, p. 66 f.



382

MEDIEVAL TROWEL FROM TOMB 14, p. 68

TOMB 16: (*a*-i), nos. 418–20, 422, p. 60
(*b*-i), nos. 408–13, pp. 60 ff.

415

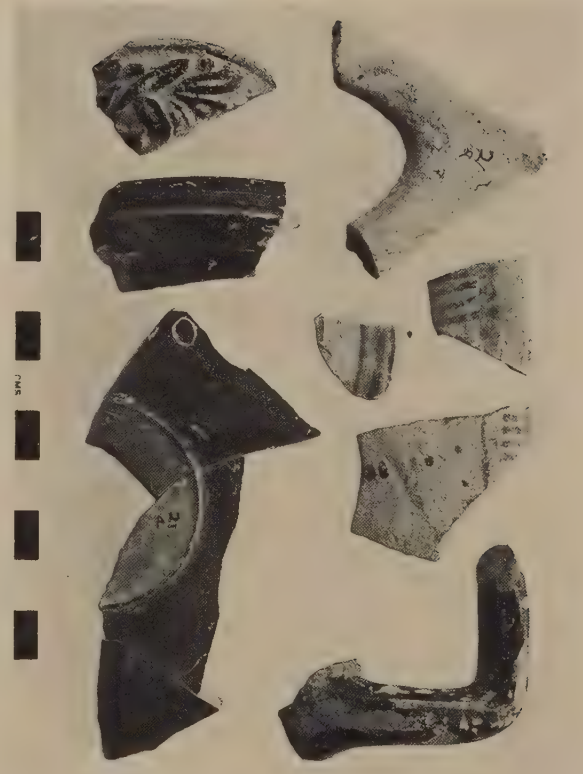
FROM TOMB 16 (*b*-i), p. 62

PLATE XVIII

JARS FROM TOMB 16 (384, 386, 387, 399, 407), p. 60 f.
FROM TOMB 24 (922), p. 98

BRONZE ARROW-HEADS

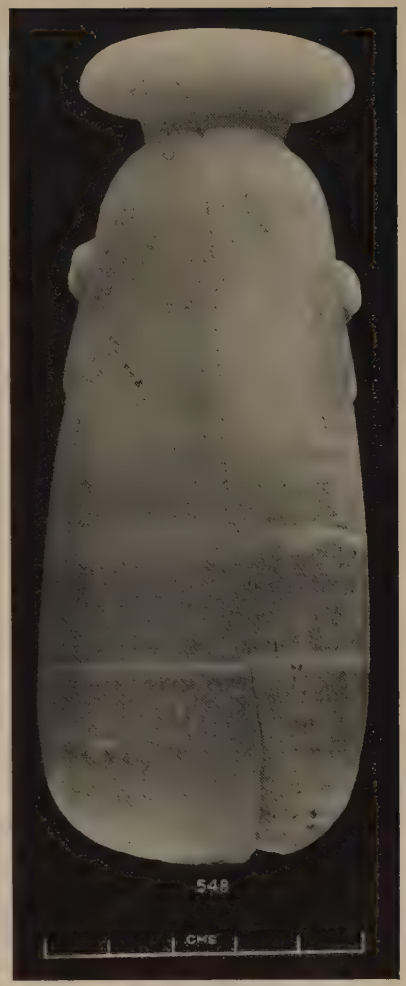
SHERDS FROM VARIOUS TOMBS



RECONSTRUCTED LEKYTHOI AND SHERDS FROM TOMB 21, p. 73

FROM SHAFTS L 21, L 21 B and L 23, p. 74

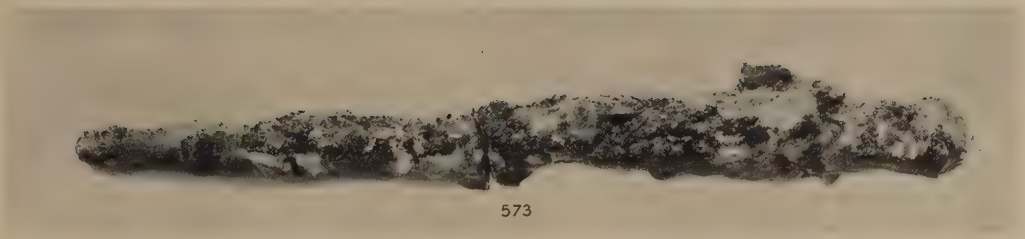
FROM L 21 (*b*), p. 74

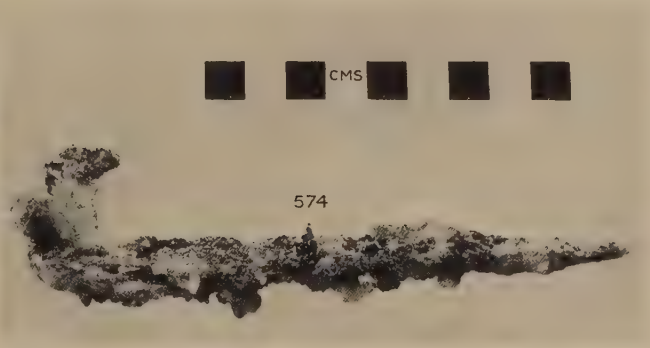


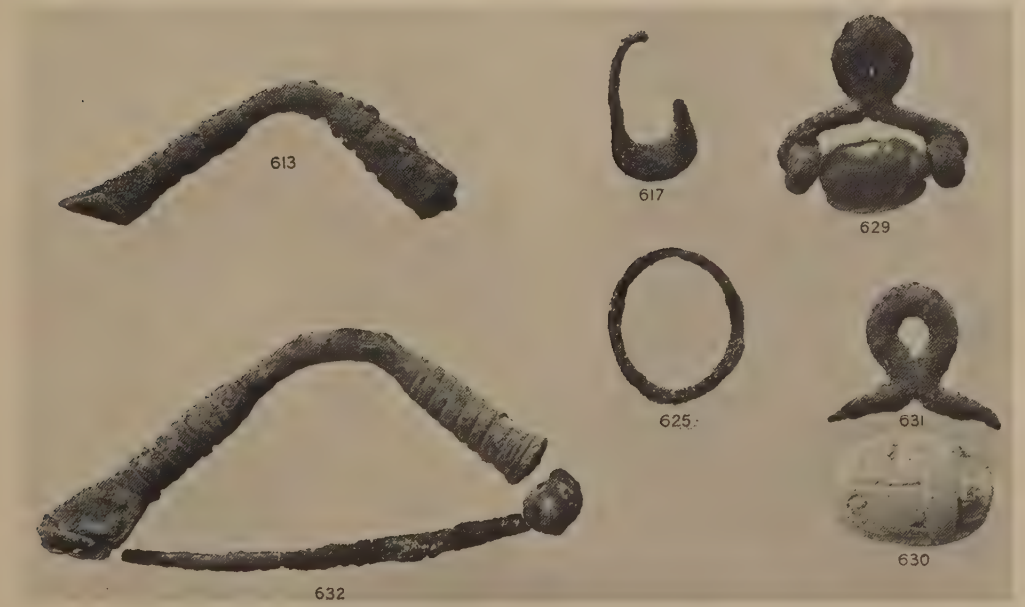
FROM L 21, *b*-v, p. 74

PLATE XXII

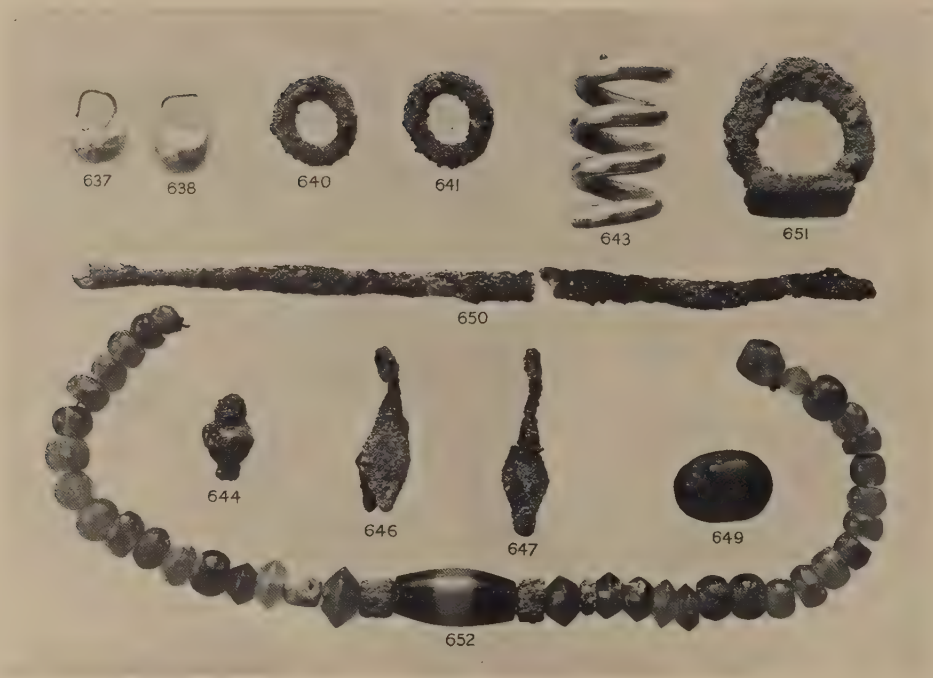
OBJECTS FROM TOMB L21, BURIAL (*b-v*), p. 75





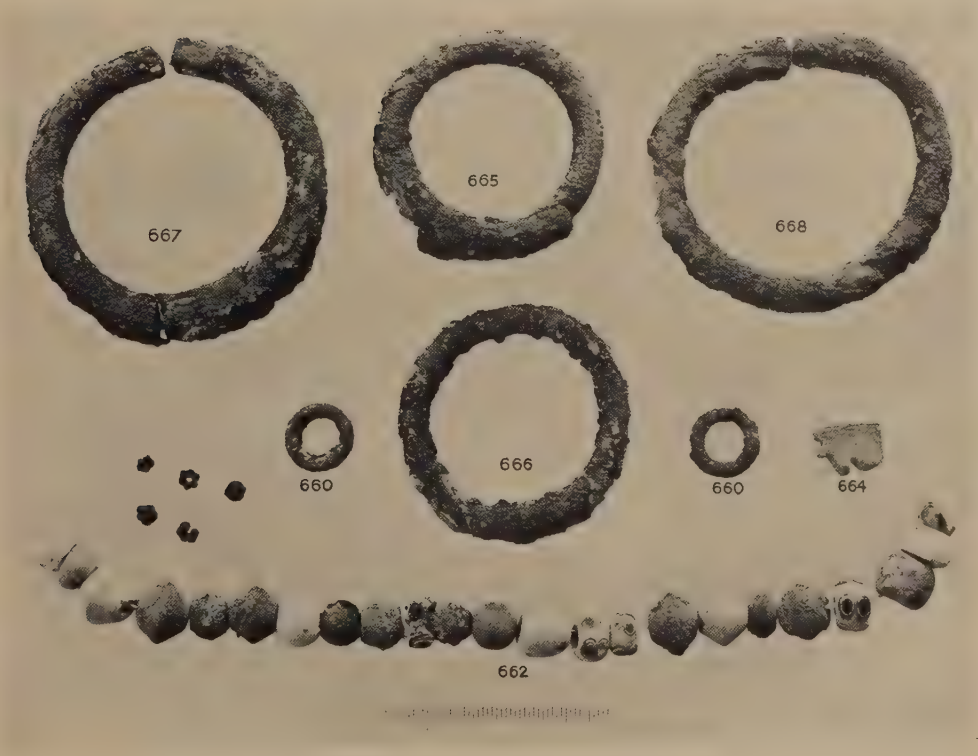


OBJECTS FROM TOMB 21 B, pp. 77 ff.

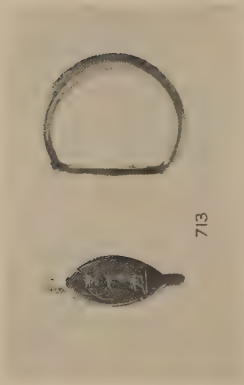


OBJECTS FROM TOMB 21 B, BURIAL (c-iv), p. 80 f.

OBJECTS FROM TOMB 21 B, CHAMBER (*c*), p. 79

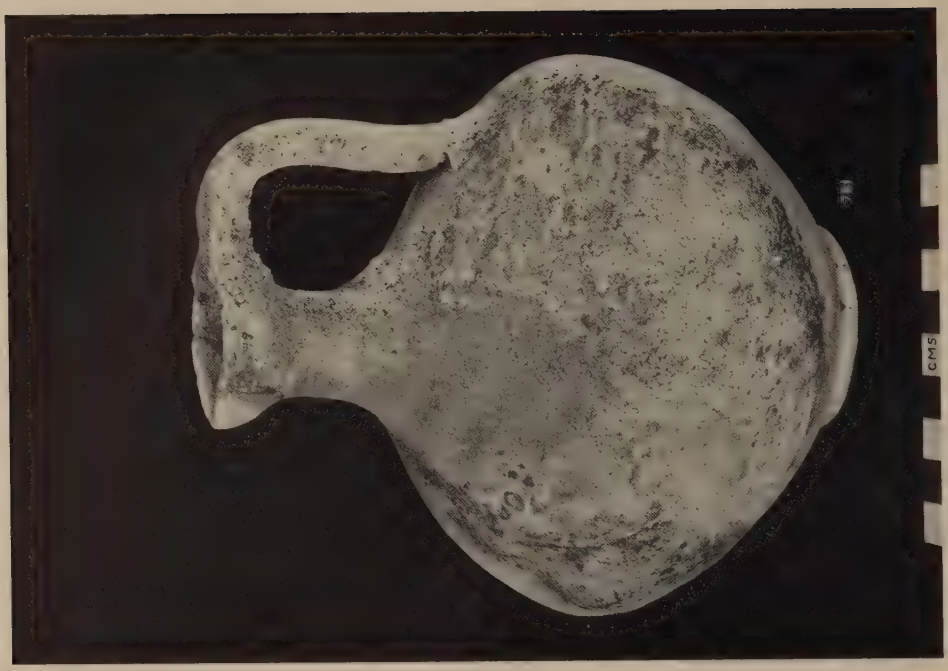


OBJECTS FROM TOMB 21 B, BURIAL (*c-v*), p. 82



OBJECTS FROM TOMB 23, BURIAL (c-v), p. 86 f.

AMULETS FROM TOMB 23, BURIAL (*c*-vi), p. 87 f.

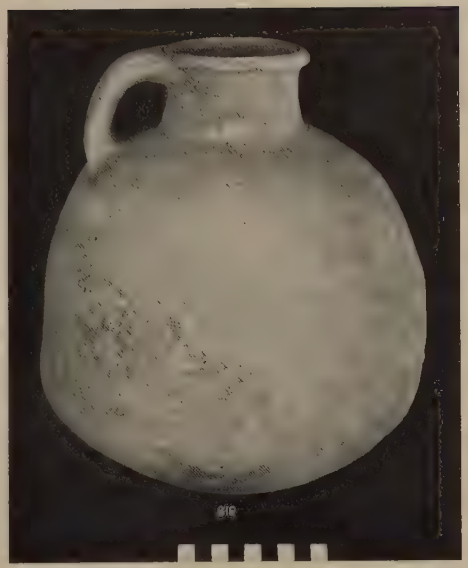


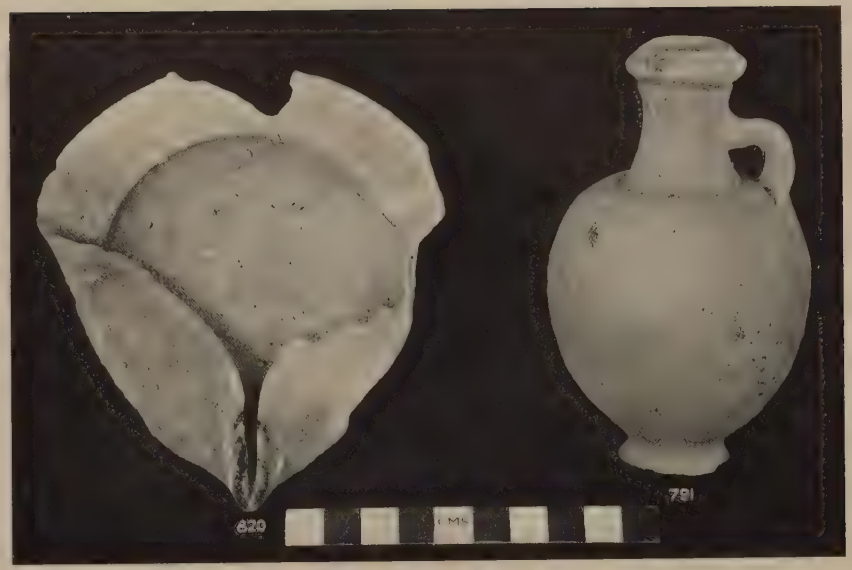
FROM TOMB 23, BURIAL (*d*-ii), p. 89

FROM TOMB 23, BURIAL (*c*-iv), p. 86

AMULETS FROM TOMB 23 B, BURIAL (*b*-iv), p. 91

OBJECTS FROM TOMB 23 B, BURIAL (*c*-vi) IN COVERED SLOT, p. 94





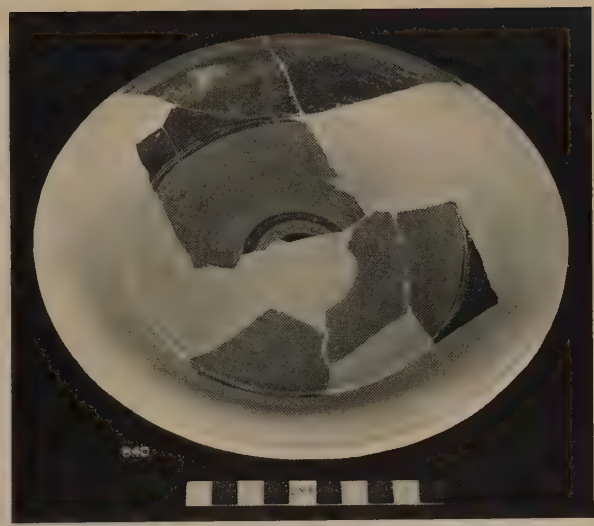
821

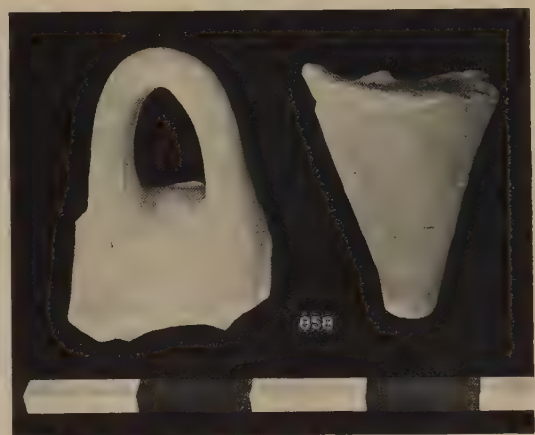
822

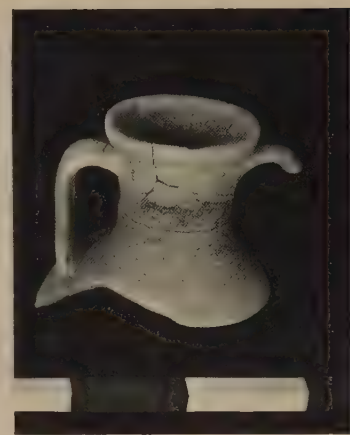
826

831

OBJECTS FROM TOMB 23 B, CHAMBER (C) CHIEFLY, pp. 93 ff.







POTTERY FROM TOMB 24, Nos. 840, 857, 858, 939, pp. 95 f., 99

FROM TOMB 35 (*b*), p. 103

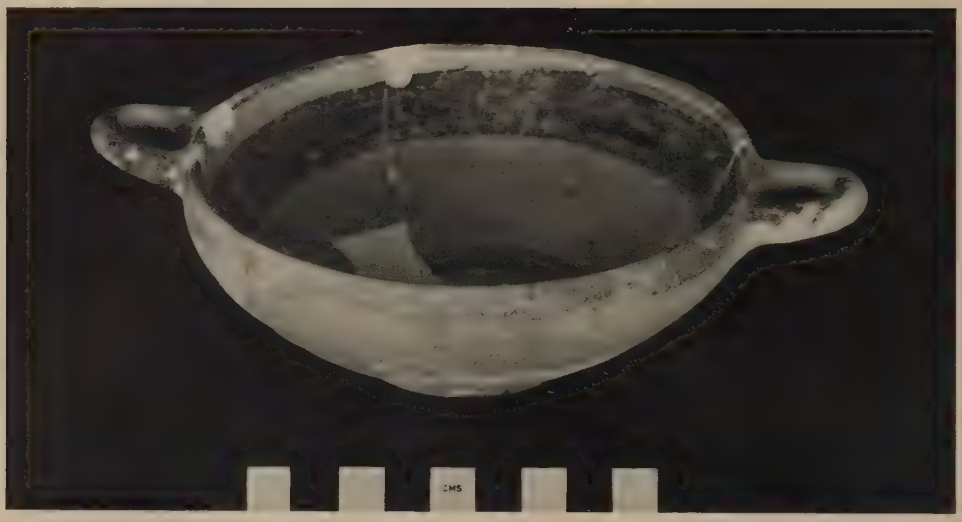
PLATE XXXII

OBJECTS FROM TOMB 24, BURIAL (*a*-iv), p. 96 f.

OBJECTS FROM TOMB 24, BURIAL (*a*-v), p. 97

OBJECTS FROM TOMB 24; No. 865 FROM BURIAL (*a*-iii), p. 96 (actual size);
REMAINDER FROM CHAMBER (*b*) p. 98

PLATE XXXIV

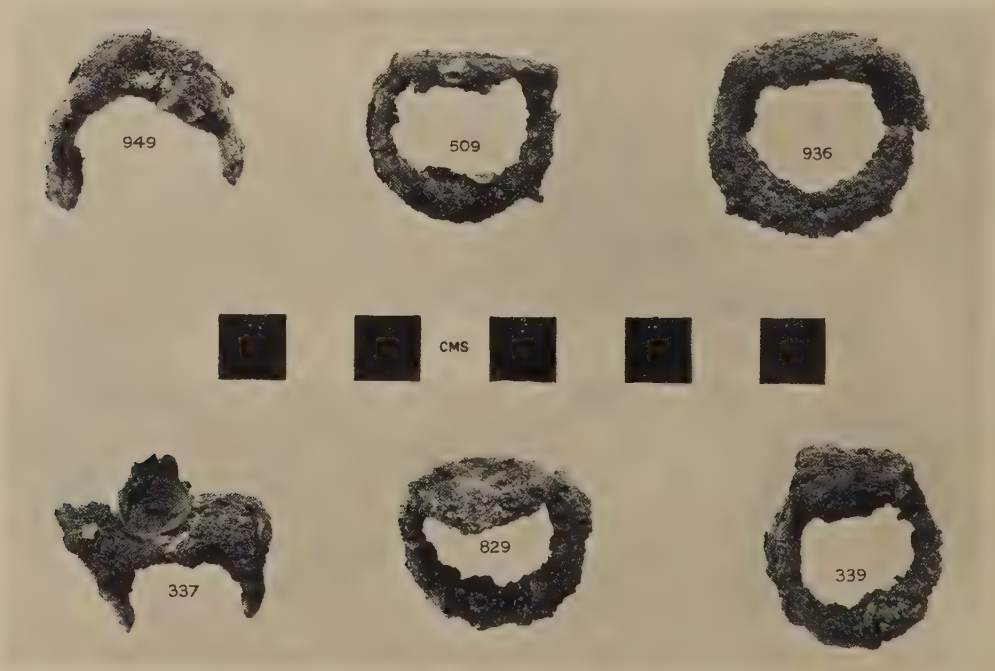


FROM TOMB 34, p. 101

FROM TOMB 35, p. 102. THE IRON JAVELIN-HEADS, Nos. 963, 964, actual size

OBJECTS FROM TOMB 35, CHAMBER (*b*), pp. 102 ff.

RINGS SHOWING BEZELS; 713 GOLD, 509, 563, 651 SILVER, THE OTHERS IRON



RINGS SHOWING HOOPS; 509 SILVER, THE OTHERS IRON

A BYZANTINE BATH AT QALANDIA

IN August 1931 while villagers were tilling their ground at Qalandia, twelve kilometres north of Jerusalem, they uncovered the floor of a chamber paved with stone slabs. They reported the discovery to the Department of Antiquities, which subsequently excavated the surrounding area.

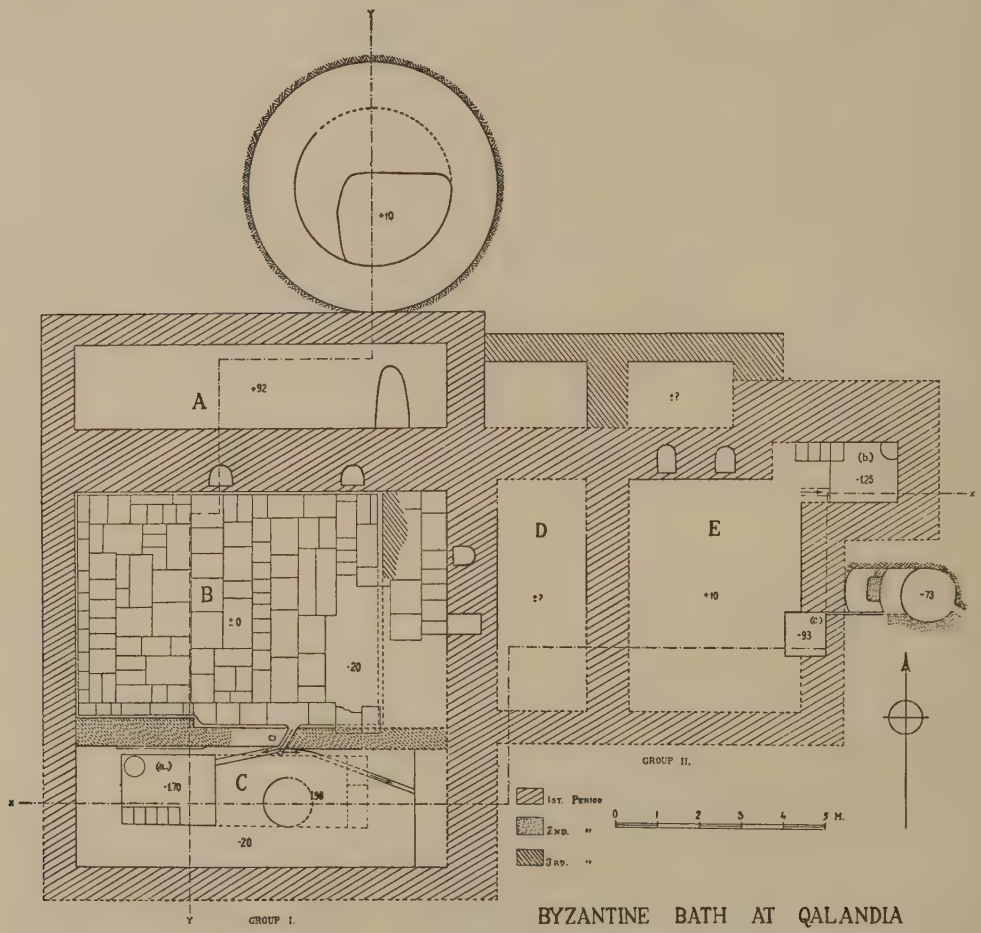
The site contains two groups of rooms, numbered respectively I and II on the plan, the first consisting of three rooms A, B, and C; the second of two, D and E. The walls throughout were of rough masonry, the stones averaging 40 cm. × 40 cm. × 30 cm., with a core of rubble and mud. They were plastered inside and outside with lime mortar. In some cases the walls were entirely destroyed, but the plan could be reconstructed from the surviving edges of mosaic paving.

Chamber A was destroyed to floor level: it was paved with white tesserae whose upper side was left rough to hold a covering of plaster. It contained the remains of a furnace at the east end.

No communicating door was found between this chamber and B. The walls of the latter were better preserved except in the south-east corner. The floor was paved with stone slabs (Plan and Pl. XXXVIII, Fig. 2). Two recesses, semi-elliptical in plan, were built into the north wall of the chamber, the plaster facing of which was carried without interruption across the lower portion of each recess, thus forming a stoup 60 cm. deep. Round the top of the stoup ran a ledge which may have supported a cover (Pl. XXXVIII, Fig. 1). The east wall also contained two recesses, one similar to those on the north, the other rectangular in plan. A door in the south side of this chamber communicated with the last member of the group, C.

Chamber C was paved with tesserae, averaging 17 mm. square, laid parallel to the walls of the chamber (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 2) in a bedding of strong lime cement. It contained a tank (*a*) and a basin to the east. The tank is rendered in lime over a layer of hard concrete containing a proportion of ground pottery. Access to it was by a flight of steps in the south-west corner (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 2). The bottom drained towards a circular sump in the north-west corner (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 2). The tank was fed by two funnel-shaped apertures in the floor of the chamber; of these one on the south was lined with mosaic, the other, on the east, with concrete. The basin was less well preserved: enough remained, however, to suggest that in its latest phase it was roughly circular in plan.

A runnel passing below the connecting door brought water into this chamber from B, one branch discharging into tank (*a*), the other running north of the basin and being lost in the destruction of the eastern part of the chamber.



BYZANTINE BATH AT QALANDIA

FIG. 95.

At a depth of 20 cm. below the surface of the paving stones in Chamber B there was a layer of mosaics extending not only under the whole pavement but also under the wall dividing chambers B and C. Thus at some time prior to the laying of the paving stones, B and C formed a single square room paved with mosaic. Between the mosaics and the present floor there was an un-

interrupted layer of black ashes, pointing to a conflagration on a large scale which probably necessitated the replacement or repair of the mosaic pavement. At the same time the large chamber was divided into two, a new paving of stone being laid in B and the mosaics in C being repaired (Pl. XXXVIII, Fig. 1).

Similarly, the original scheme contained one large tank with steps at both ends (see Plan). It was coated with a layer of concrete, over which ribbed potsherds were placed with a final coating of plaster. Two pottery pipes discharged into it from the north. This was later divided into a tank and a basin, the former retaining the width of the original tank, but the eastern portion being largely filled in to allow the passage of the runnel leading from Chamber B.

Of the second group, room D was so badly destroyed that its means of communication, if any, with Group I could not be ascertained. Chamber E was likewise doubtless connected with D, but the wall between them had entirely disappeared. Chamber E was paved with mosaics similar to those in C: they were covered on top with plaster. It contained two niches, semi-elliptical in plan on the north (Pl. XL, Fig. 1), and two tanks, (*b*) and (*c*), on the east side. The sides of tank (*b*) were rendered with concrete, over which ribbed potsherds were placed, with a final layer of plaster (Pl. XL, Fig. 2). The floor, which was paved with white tesserae averaging 2 cm. square, was reached by a flight of four steps, and sloped towards a circular sump in the north-east corner.

Tank (*c*) was paved and plastered in the same way. It contained a sump in the north-west corner and a small niche in the north side.

North of Group I traces of the rock-cut foundations of a circular structure were visible (Pl. XLI, Fig. 1): the foundations were plastered both internally and externally, the plaster being charred and the whole full of ashes—a fact suggesting the existence here of a second and larger furnace for heating water.

The whole building was evidently designed as a bathing establishment, the two groups being perhaps independent (except for the furnace north of Group I which may have served both sections). Chambers A and D, being nearest this furnace, would be used as hot rooms or calidaria, the remainder for cooler temperatures: B and C, for instance, at the rearrangement after the fire may have served as 'tepidarium' and 'frigidarium' respectively, though originally there was one large room only here, with a rectangular tank at its southern end. It is noticeable that the damage caused by the fire is more extensive near the caldarium, which may have been the source of the fire.

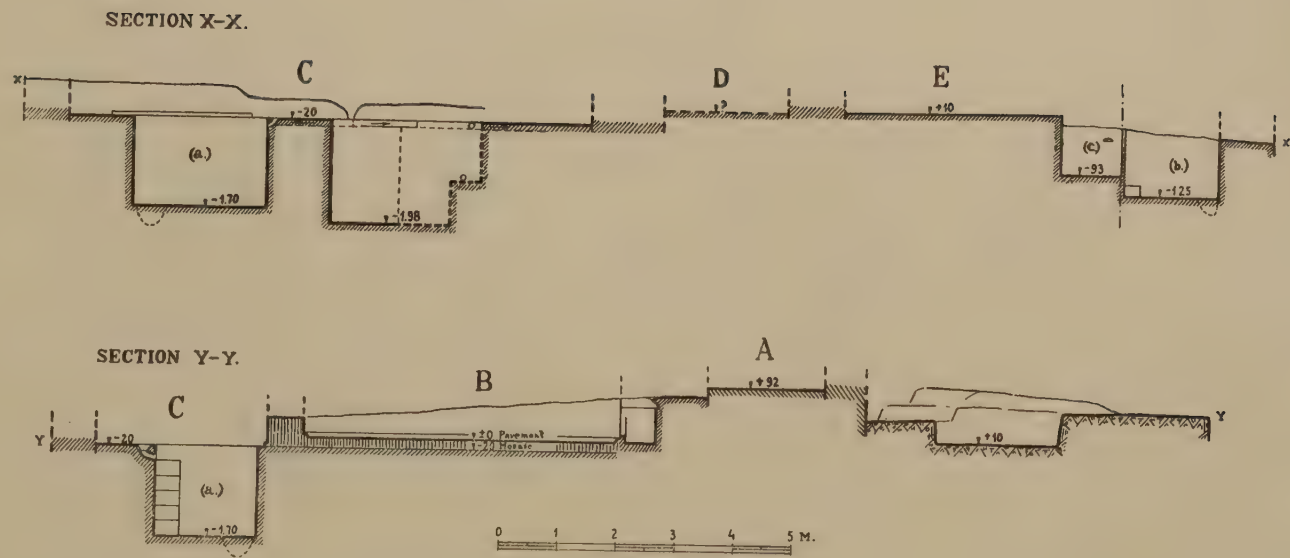


Fig. 96.

FIG. 1. EAST RECESS, CHAMBER B

FIG. 2. CHAMBER B

FIG. 1. CHAMBER C AND TANK (*a*)

FIG. 2. TANK (*a*) AND SUMP IN NW. CORNER

FIG. 1. NICHES IN CHAMBER E

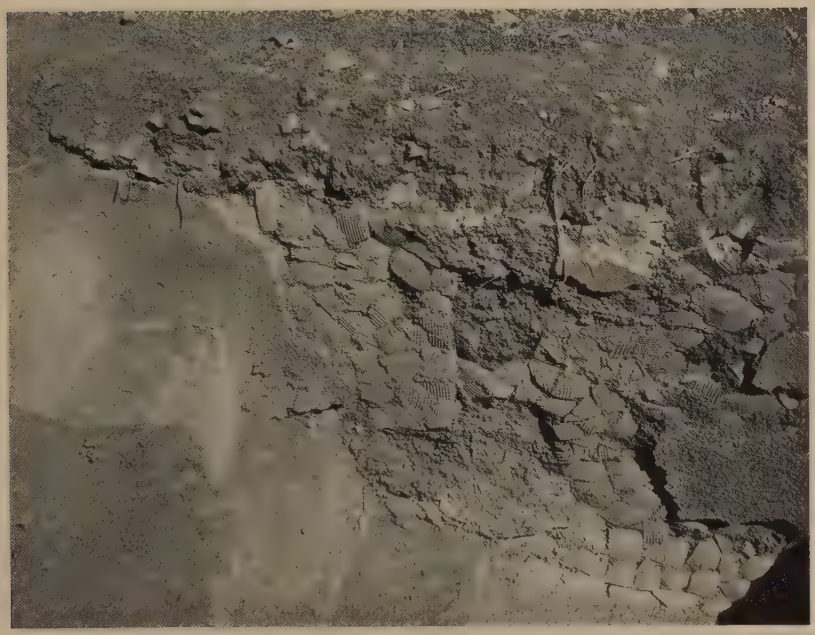


FIG. 2. TANK AND STEPS (*b*) IN CHAMBER E, SHOWING PLASTER

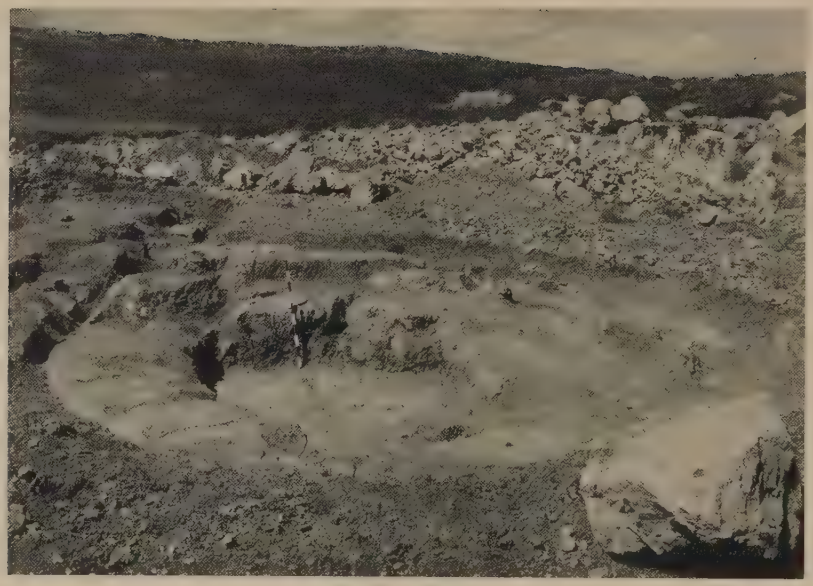


FIG. 1. FURNACE, NORTH OF GROUP I

FIG. 2. PIT WITH STEPS, EAST OF GROUP II

To the east of Group II was a circular pit, partly rock-cut and partly built, with two steps leading to the bottom (Pl. XLI, Fig. 2). A narrow channel discharged into it from the direction of tank (*c*) and an outlet was provided on the south-east.

Rubble walls of inferior workmanship exist to the north of the site, probably later than the baths and contemporary with an intrusive wall in Chamber B.

D. C. Baramki.

A COPY OF THE CROUCHING APHRODITE

AMONG the pieces of classical sculpture in the Museum of the Department is a marble statuette, originally about 18 inches high, of Aphrodite at the Bath, or Crouching Aphrodite (Pl. XLII (*a*) and (*b*)). It is of coarse-grained white marble, polished, with a few yellow streaks, and comes from 'Herod's Cloisters' at Askalon.[1] The head, arms, and left leg are unfortunately missing, but from neck to right ankle it is otherwise fairly complete. The goddess was represented kneeling under a jet of water, or pouring water over herself.

The original creator of the type was a Bithynian sculptor of about 250 B.C., named Doedalsas. This fact itself illustrates how widely the creative instinct in Greek art had spread by the middle of the third century B.C. The wild hill country of central Asia Minor contributes a work which in pose, conception, and execution is as developed as anything that Greek sculptors ever produced, and rapidly acquired a world reputation. It is not Pergamum, or Alexandria, or Rhodes, but Bithynia which conceived the work. Is it safe, on our present knowledge, to exclude the possibility of some such 'provincialism' as this having flourished in the plains of Palestine?

Pliny lists the statue as 'Venerem lavantem se' standing among others in the 'Portico of Metellus' at Rome; he attributes it to Doedalsas. Many reproductions exist, the best known of which are in the Louvre and the Vatican.[2] A considerable number are from Syria.

The history of the type is complicated,[3] but appears to have been somewhat thus. The original of Doedalsas, a bronze figure,[4] remained in the East, and is reflected in the numerous replicas, both bronze and marble, found up and down the Syrian coast, of which our statuette is one. The Vatican copy may also derive from this; it has several points in common with the other copies from the East, e.g. the closeness of the right knee to the ground, differing herein from such a version as the marble one in the Louvre. In the early part of the first century B.C., a marble copy was set up in the Portico of Metellus at Rome, and is the statue mentioned by Pliny. Two points here deserve emphasis (they are really obverse and reverse of a single fact): firstly, that the statue in Rome, like all others with it in the Portico and associated Temples, had certainly been there a long time when Pliny saw it, and not recently

[1] *P.E.F.*, *Q.S.*, 1922, p. 117.

[2] Cf. Amelung, *Die Sculpturen des Vatikanischen Museums*, II, pp. 680 sqq., and II, Taf. 76; Rodenwalt, *Die Kunst der Antike*, p. 457 (fig.); *Syria*, 1925, pp. 311 sqq., Pls. XL, XLI.

[3] Cf. A. W. Lawrence, *Classical Sculpture*, p. 290, and reff.

[4] Cf. Lippold, *Kopien und Umbildungen Griechischer Statuen*, pp. 47–8.

imported or set up. Secondly, the statue of Doedalsas was still in Bithynia in late Imperial times, since it appears then on coins of Bithynia.[1] This proves that the statue in Rome was not the original brought from the East. It is this appearance on the coins which makes the identification certain. As Lippold has suggested, the marble copy may have owed something to Pasiteles, who was concerned with the work for the Portico of Metellus.

Differences are to be seen in various details of the extant copies. Chief among these are the distance of the right knee from the ground, and the emphasis on the rolls of flesh around the goddess's waist due to her crouching position. It is a matter for discussion whether the statue in the Vatican or the marble one in the Louvre represents the original of Doedalsas more closely. Probably the greater voluptuousness of the latter indicates that it is farther removed from its Hellenic originator and was accommodated to Roman taste. The Jerusalem copy, like the Vatican one, has much less of this voluptuous quality. It seems more concerned with simply studying the effects of the crouching position on the anatomy of the goddess, as it might treat an athlete. Like the other copies of the work from Syria, it gives the impression of being a descendant of the 'strong style'. It is less doubled up and the waist is longer than in the Louvre or Vatican figures. In fact, the breasts are really too small, the waist unduly long, and the whole figure rather too spare for a woman; the back is too straight and lacks modelling. Evidently the actual sculptor of our figure was not quite in the first class. The comparison which has been made of the Louvre figure with the ladies of Rubens will make the difference clear; such a comparison would not hold for the present copy.

It is permissible to imagine the head as resembling the Praxitelean type of Aphrodite, though this must not be pressed too far. On the Vatican figure, where the head is preserved, the type approximates to that of the Venus dei Medici, having the hair tied in a kind of bow on the top in the Roman manner. The head of a bronze copy from Beirut, now in the Louvre, is nearer the Praxitelean type.[2] On the present copy, the hair falling down the back and swinging somewhat to the left side, shows that the head was averted to the right in the manner seen on other copies, to avoid the face being splashed.

A number of varieties of *motif* were introduced by some of the copyists; e.g. an Eros was added (somewhat as on the 'Mourning Ares'), and a 'pudic' pose suggested. It is only to be expected that the period which gave us the Venus dei Medici should seek to improve such a vigorous conception as the Aphrodite at the Bath by the infusion of a pretty little coquettishness.

[1] Cf. Th. Reinach, *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, 1897, 315 Anm. 4; Klein, *Praxiteles*, S. 272, VI.
[2] *Syria*, 1925, *l.c.*

The present copy is one of a number of statues found in 'Herod's Cloisters' at Askalon, and, like them, had evidently been made for its position there. The other statues are more architectural in their nature (Peace, and Victory standing on a globe supported by Atlas; cf. *P.E.F.*, *Q.S.*, 1921, pp. 14–15, Pls. I–III). The Aphrodite may have occupied a niche in the building. We may safely date it to the time of Herod, in the last quarter of the first century B.C. It may thus be of some use as a criterion for dating the other copies.

The Jerusalem statuette should, therefore, be welcomed as giving further evidence of the widespread popularity, especially in the East, of a work which was outstanding, even amongst the experimenters of the Hellenistic Age, for its boldness of conception, its three-dimensional quality, and its combination of realism with all the marks of the strong style. Among extant Greek statues the only close parallel is the group of Wrestlers at Florence, the original of which, as Amelung reminds us, dates from about the same time.

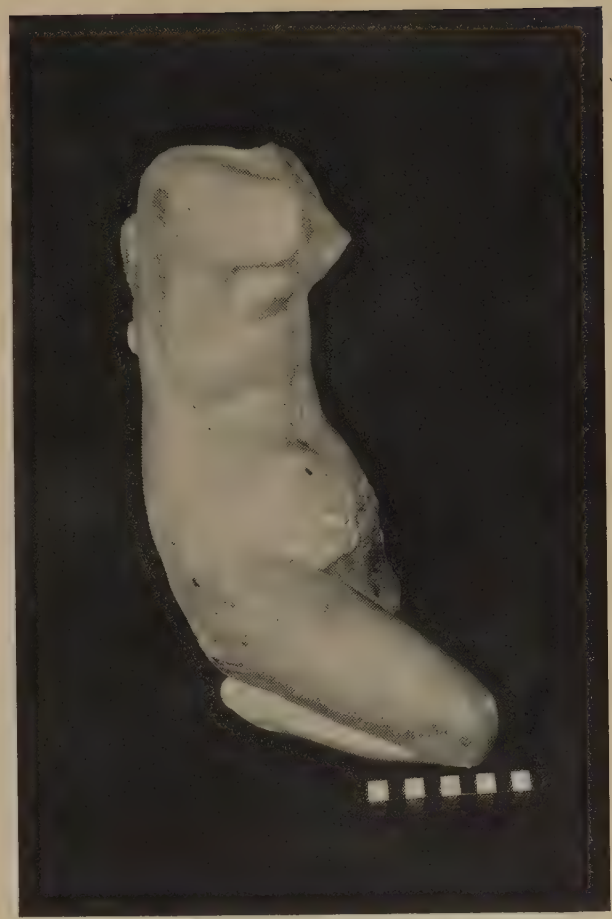
While this note was in the press, I came to know of another fragment[1] of the same type, in the possession of Mr. A. Rosh of Jerusalem, by whose courtesy I am able to include it here (Pl. XLIII *a* and *b*). It is of coarse-grained marble; ht. 0·26 m. The torso alone is preserved, but sufficiently so to show several interesting variations on the usual type. Chief among these is the support of some kind at the lady's left side (best seen in the back view, Pl. XLIII *b*). This accounts for her slight inclination in that direction with the upper part of the body, thus imparting a faintly sinuous median line to the whole work. Other examples are erect and self-supporting.

The head on the present statuette was averted to the left, as is evident from the lock of hair visible on the right shoulder. She wears an armlet on the right upper arm, and has a tassel or cord falling loosely around her shoulders, a touch of originality in this copy, though perhaps hardly in complete consistency with the subject.

The workmanship is ordinary. There is little modelling in the back. The rolls of flesh of the Vienne example in the Louvre are again absent. We may date it to the first century B.C.

J. H. Iliffe.

[1] Vouched for by its owner as having been found at Caesarea or in the immediate neighbourhood.



a

b

A COPY OF THE CROUCHING APHRODITE

PLATE XLII

a

b

A COPY OF THE CROUCHING APHRODITE

A HOARD OF COINS OF THE CONSTANTINIAN PERIOD

THE following coins, belonging to a hoard, were acquired from a resident in Northern Palestine. The circumstances of discovery are unrecorded. It cannot be stated that the hoard is complete, but this is probable because the owner, when handing it over to the Department of Antiquities, 'kindly' threw in a few other coins that happened to be in his possession; all or most of these could be separated as they were of Byzantine or Arabic types, much corroded and worn, also different in patination. The coins belonging to the hoard are mainly in good condition or very little worn. The large majority are of Gloria Exercitus types, issued probably very late in the reign of Constantine; the coins showing two standards are of larger module than the coins with one standard; the ornament on the standard is either a circle or a dot,[1] except in the case of two coins of Constantius II and Constans struck at Arelate which have on the standard I and G, respectively, also one coin of Constantine II struck at Constantinople having ☧. The Urbs Roma and Constantinopolis coins seem to have been roughly contemporary with the Gloria Exercitus types in the hoard. A few later coins of other types indicate that the hoard was abandoned not long after the death of Constantine. Lists giving legends, types, and mints are appended.

OBVERSE LEGENDS

LICINIUS I. (*1 coin.*)

1. IMPLICINIVSPFAVG

LICINIUS II. (*Total 3 coins.*)

2. VALLICINIVSNOBCAES (1 coin.)
3. DNVALLICINLICINIVSNOBC (2 coins.)

CONSTANTINE I. (*Total 165 coins.*)

4. CONSTAN TINVSAVG (10 coins.)
5. IMPCONSTANTINVSAVG (among doubtful specimens.)
6. IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG (7 coins.)
7. DNCONSTAN TINVSPFAVG (7 coins.)
8. VICCONSTANTINVSAVG (4 coins.)
9. CONSTANTI NVSMAXAVG (121 coins.)
10. CONSTANTI NVS[E - -] (1 coin.)
11. DVCONSTANTI NVSPTAVGG (15 coins.)

CRISPUS. (*1 coin.*)

12. IVLCRIS PVSNOBC

HELENA. (*2 coins.*)

13. FLIVLHE LENAEAVG

CONSTANTINE II. (*Total 71 coins.*)

14. CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC (68 coins.)

14/1. CONSTANTI NVSIVNNC (2 coins.)

[1] In one instance, a vertical line.

OBVERSE LEGENDS (*cont.*)

14/2. CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBCAES (1 coin.)

CONSTANTIUS II. (*Total 81 coins.*)

15. FLIVLCONSTANTIVSNOBC (38 coins.)
16. CONSTAN TIVSAVG (31 coins.)
17. CONSTANTI VSPFAVG (2 coins.)
18. DNCONSTAN TIVSPFAVG (10 coins.)

CONSTANS. (*Total 41 coins.*)

19. FLCONSTANSNOBCAES (3 coins.)
20. FLIVLCONSTANSNOBC (9 coins.)
21. CONST ANSAVG (4 coins.)
22. CONSTANS PFAVG[1] (8 coins.)
23. CONSTANS MAXAVG (6 coins.)
24. DNFLCONSTANSAVG (3 coins.)
25. DNCONSTA NSPFAVG (8 coins.)

DELMATIUS. (*Total 6 coins.*)

26. FLDALMATIVSNOBCAES (2 coins.)
27. FLDELMA TIVSNOBC[2] (3 coins.)
28. FLIVLDELMATIVSNOBC (1 coin.)

URBS ROMA. (*Total 42 coins.*)

29. URBS ROMA

CONSTANTINOPOLI(S). (*Total 35 coins.*)

30. CONSTAN TINOPOLI (15 coins.)
31. CONSTAN TINOPOLIS (20 coins.)

O = *Obverse legend absent.* (*3 coins.*)

The seventy-four coins, having parts of their legends effaced, referred to at the end of this note, are not included in the numbers of the coins shown above; they are, however, counted in the list of Reverse Types which follows.

OBVERSE TYPES

A Head and neck, undraped,[3] r. laureate.
B. Bust, fully draped or draped and cuirassed, r. laureate.
*B. As B, but cuirassed only.
C. Bust, draped, l. laureate.
*C. As C, but wearing imperial mantle.
D. As A, but diademed.[4]
E. As B, but diademed.
*E. As *B, but diademed.
F. Bust r., veiled.
G. Bust of Rome or Constantinople, l. helmeted and cuirassed.

REVERSE LEGENDS AND TYPES

		Approximate diameter (mm.).	*& weight (gm.).*	*Number of coins.*
a. CLARITAS R EIPVBLICAE	*Sol, radiate, standing l., r. hand raised, flail in l.*	20	3·09	1
b. GLORIAEXERCITVS	*Two standards; on each side, a soldier with spear and shield.*	16–18	2–3[5]	165

[1] var.: CONSTA NSPFAVG
[2] var.: FLDELMATIVSNOBC
[3] Sometimes with traces of drapery below neck.
[4] Occasionally the diadem looks like an ornamented laurel-crown.
[5] Max. 3·9; min. 1·74 (isolated specimens). The majority are grouped round 2·5. Weights of individual coins may be ascertained from the Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem.

		Approximate diameter (mm.).	& weight (gm.).	Number of coins.
c. *As b.*,	*but only one standard.*	14–16	1·2–1·9[1]	234
d. IOVICONSER VA - -	*Figure standing to front, looking l.; in r. fulmen, l. resting on sceptre.*	20	3·84	1
e. IOVICONS ERVATORICAESS	*As d., but in r. globe supporting Nike with wreath; in field l. crouching captive*	20	2·5, 3	2
f. IOVICONS ERVATORIAVGG	*Figure standing l.; in r. Nike with wreath, l. resting on sceptre; in field l. palm-branch.*	18	[–][2]	1
g. PAXPV BLICA	*Figure standing to front, looking l.; in r. olive-branch, in l. long staff.*	15	1·5, 1·7	2
h. PROVIDEN TIAEAVGG	*Camp-gate.*	20	2·44	1
hh. PROVIDEN TIAECAESS	*Camp-gate, star above.*	18	3·22	1
k. SECURI TASREIP	*Figure standing to front, looking r.; in r. spear, leaning with l. forearm on a column.*	15	1·5, 1·8	2
l. SOLI INVICTO COMITI	*Figure, radiate, standing l.; r. hand raised, globe in l.*	18–20	2·6–3·5	9
m. SPESREI PVBLICA	*Figure standing l.; in r. (globe?), in l. spear.*	15	2·6	1
n. VICTLAETAE PRINCPERP	VOT PR *on shield held between two victories;* S *on cippus below shield.*	18	2·36	1
o. VN MR	*Legend across field; figure, veiled, in toga, standing to front, looking r.*	14–16	[1·97]	2
✳ *p.* CONSTAN TINVS CAESAR SMANTЄ •	*Legend only.*	18	2·6	1
✳ *q.* CONSTAN TIVS CAESAR SMANTS	*Legend only.*	18	2·1, 2·95	2

[1] Max. 2·12; min. 0·92.

[2] Coins having parts of legends missing were not weighed.

REVERSE LEGENDS AND TYPES (*cont.*)

		Approximate diameter (mm.).	*& weight (gm.).*	*Number of coins.*
r. VOT XV MVLT XX	*Legend in wreath.*	15	1·34	1
s. VOT XX MVLT XXX	*Legend in wreath.*	15	[1·55]	3
t. No legend.	*Emperor in quadriga galloping r.; above, a hand extended downwards from sky.*	14–16	1·2–2·2	14
u. ,,	*As t., with a star above quadriga.*	14–16	[1·6]	4
v. ,,	*Wolf l. suckling the Twins; above, two stars.*	16–18	1·6–2·9	34
w. ,,	*As v., with three dots placed vertically between the stars.*	16–18	2·7, 2·8, 3·5	3
x. ,,	*Victory l., r. foot on prow; in r. hand spear, l. resting on shield.*	16–18	1·2–3·1	34
y. ,,	*As x., with two dots in field l.*	14–16	1·6, 1·7, 2·1	3
z. ,,	*As x., with two dots in field l. and star in field r.*	14–16	1·69	1
Types rubbed				2

Total in hoard: 525 coins.

MINTS

The numerals and letters refer to the legends and types in the foregoing lists; the numbers of coins are shown in brackets.

Alexandria. (*Total 55 coins.*)

SMALA *9E–b(2), 9B–c(2), 9E–c(1), 11F–t(2), 14*B–b(4), 15*B–b(2), 16B–c(1), 21B–c(1), 27B–c(1), 29G–v(5), 31G–x(2).* SMALB *9B–c(1), 11F–t(1), 14*B–b(2), 14*B–c(1), 15*B–b(2), 31G–x(3).* SMALΓ *11F–t(1), 16B–c(3), 21B–c(1), 23B–c(4), 31G–x(1).* SMALΔ *23B–c(2), 31G–x(1).* SMALΕ *9E–b(2),* $\frac{\text{S}\,|\,\text{R}}{\text{SMALB}}$ *11F–t(2).* $\frac{\text{S}\,|\,\text{R}}{\text{SMALΓ}}$ *9B–c(2), 31G–x(3).*

Antioch. (*Total 140 coins.*)

ANA *18 B–m(1).*[1] SMANA *9 E–b(7), 9 E–c(5), 16 B–c(2).* SMANB *4 B–c(2), 9 E–b(5), 9 E–c(1), 11 F–u(1).* SMANΓ *9 E–b(7), 9 E–c(6), 15* B–b(1), 16 B–c(2),*[2] *16 A–c(2),*[3] *18 A–c(1),*[2] *31 G–y(1).* SMANΔ *9 E–b(4), 9 E–c(6), 16 B–c(1), 16 A–c(1).*[4] SMANϵ *4 B–c(1),*[5] *14* B–b(8), 14* B–c(1), 16 A–c(3).* SMANS *4 B–c(2), 11 F–t(1), 14* B–b(5), 14* B–c(2), 16 B–c(1).* SMANZ *15* B–b(6), 16 B–c(2), 18 A–s(1).* SMANH *14* B–c(1), 15* B–b(2), 16 B–c(3), 20* B–b(4), 20* B–c(1).* SMANΘ *14* B–c(2), 14* B–b(8), 15* B–b(1), 21 B–c(1), 25 A–r(1), 29 G–v(2).* SMANI *21 B–c(1), 27* B–b(1), 27 B–c(1), 31 G–x(3), 31 G–y(2), 31 G–z(1).* SMANAI *16 A–c(1).* SMANΓI *4 B–c(1).* SMANΔI *4 B–c(2), 16 B–c(3), 16 A–c(3).* SMANTB *4 D–h(1).* SMANTϵ *o* C–p(1).* SMANTS *o* C–q(2).* Δ / SMANΓ *3* C–e(2).*

Arelate. (*2 coins.*)

PARL *17 E–c(1).*[6] [S]ARL *22 E–c(1).*[7]

Aquileja. (*2 coins.*)

F / AQS *29 G–v(1).* AQP *29 G–v(1).*

Constantinople. (*Total 54 coins.*)

•CONSA• *9 E–b(1).* CONSB *14* B–c(1).* CONSΓ *9 E–b(2), 14* B–b(1), 14 B–b(2).*[8] CONSΔ *7 D–c(1), 9 E–b(5),*[9] *9 E–c(5), 14* B–c(1).* CONSϵ *13 E–g(2), 29 G–v(6).* CONSS *15 B–b(1),*[10] *18 A–c(2).* CONSZ *9 E–c(1), 29 G–c(3), 30 G–x(3).* CONSH *9 E–b(1), 9 E–c(2).* CONSΘ *7 A–c(1), 14* B–b(3).*[11] CONSI *15 B–b(2).* CONSIA *19 C–c(2), 30 G–x(3).* CONS *11 F–t(1), 14/1* B–c(1),*[12] *25 A–c(1).*

Cyzicus. (*Total 60 coins.*)

SMKA *15 B–c(1), 18 A–c(4), 20 B–c(1), 22* C–c(1),*[13] *29 G–v(2).*[14] SMKB *7 A–c(2),*[15] *9 E–b(1),*[16] *9 E–c(1), 14 B–b(2), 15 B–c(2), 29 G–v(1), 30 G–x(1).* SMKΓ *9 E–b(2), 9 B–b(2), 14* B–b(1), 14 B–b(2), 15 B–b(1), 15* B–b(2), 18 A–c(1), 29 G–v(3),*[17] *30 G–x(2).*[18] SMKΔ *4 B–b(1), 9 B–b(1), 15 B–b(2).* SMKϵ *9 E–b(2),*[19] *9 E–c(2), 14 B–c(1), 14* B–b(1), 15* B–b(1), 15 B–c(1), 25 A–c(1), 25 D–c(1),*[20] *28* B–c(1), 30 G–x(1).* SMKS *9 E–b(3), 9 E–c(1), 20 C–hh(1), 20 B–c(2), 25 A–c(2).*

[1] Obv. legend doubtful. [2] Query SMAN[Γ]. [3] Possibly SMANΓI. [4] Query SMAN[Δ]. [5] Query SMAN[ϵ]. [6] Rev., on standard: I. [7] Rev., on standard: G. [8] var.: •CONSΓ•. [9] var.: •CONSΔ-. [10] •CONSS•. [11] var.: CONSΘ• and •CONSΘ•. [12] Query CONS[*]; rev., on standard: ⁂. [13] Query SM[KA]. [14] var.: *SMK> and SMKA•. [15] SMKB• and SMKB*. [16] •SMKB. [17] var.: •SMKΓ. [18] •SMKΓ and SMKΓ•. [19] •SMKϵ. [20] SMKϵ•.

Heraclea. (*Total 20 coins.*)

SMHA *9E–b(3)*,[1] *14B–b(1)*,[2] *15B–b(2)*,[3] *30G–x(3)*.[4] SMHB *9E–b(2)*,[5] *29G–v(1)*,[6] *29G–c(2)*. SMHΓ *14*B–b(1)*,[7] *16A–c(1)*, *30G–c(1)*. SMHЄ *29G–v(3)*.[8]

Nicomedia. (*Total 59 coins.*)

SMNA *9E–b(3)*, *9E–c(3)*, *11F–t(1)*, *11F–o(1)*, *19C–b(1)*,[9] *30G–x(1)*. SMNB *9E–b(2)*, *14*B–b(1)*, *14*B–c(1)*, *14B–b(1)*. SMNΓ *9E–b(5)*, *9E–c(4)*, *14B–b(2)*, *15B–c(1)*, *16B–c(1)*, *29G–w(1)*. SMNΔ *15B–b(3)*. SMNЄ *7D–c(1)*, *7A–c(1)*, *9E–b(1)*, *9E–c(2)*, *11F–t (2)*, *14B–c(1)*, *26B–b(1)*, *26B–c(1)*, *29G–c(2)*, *29G–w(1)*. SMNS *9E–b(2)*, *9E–c(2)*, *11F–t(2)*, *14B–c(3)*, *14B–b(2)*, *25D–c(2)*, *29G–w(1)*.

Rome. (*Total 21 coins.*)

A | F / X / R P *6B–l(1)*. R | F / R P *6B–l(1)*. A | / R P *6B–l(1)*. C | S / [?] *6B–l(1)*. [?] | F / [?]*T *1B–l(1)*.

✠ | ✱ / [?] T *6B–l(1)*. R Q *6B–l(1)*. R S *6B–l(1)*. R*P *8*E–c(4)*. R*Q *24E–c(1)*.

RFS *14*B–b(1)*. RQS *14B–b(1)*. RVQ *24E–k(2)*. A | / R Q *14/2B–a(1)*.

R⌓S *14/1B–c(1)*. R⌓T *15B–b(1)*. RBT *15B–b(1)*.

Siscia. (*Total 5 coins.*)

ΓSIS *12B–n(1)*,[10] *29G–v(1)*. •ΔSIS• *15B–b(1)*. ЄSIS* *9E–c(1)*. •ΘSIS• *31G–x(1)*.

Thessalonica. (*Total 29 coins.*)

SMTSA *9E–b(6)*, *9E–c(2)*, *22E–c(6)*. SMTSB *14*B–c(4)*, *17B–c(1)*. SMTSΓ *15B–b(2)*. SMTSЄ *29G–v(6)*, *31G–x(2)*.

(*Uncertain.*) (*2 coins.*)

C | S / T . . *2B–d(1)*. SMT *7E–c(1)*.[11]

Augusta Trevirorum. (*2 coins.*)

TRS *10B–c(1)*. TR P *16B–c(1)*.[11]

[1] •SMHA, •SMHA•, and SMHA*. [2] •SMHA•. [3] •SMHA and SMHA*. [4] var.: •SMHA and •SMHA•. [5] •SMHB. [6] SMHB*. [7] •SMHΓ. [8] var.: •SMHЄ and SMHЄ*. [9] Query SM[N]A. [10] ΓSIS•. [11] Obv. legends doubtful.

In addition, there are the following coins having the essential parts of legends or mint-names effaced:

Various rulers,	rev. type	*b*,	4	coins.
,, ,,	,,	*c*,	52	,,
,, ,,	,,	*s*,	2	,,
Constantine I,	,,	*u*,	3	,,
,,	,,	*t*,	1	coin.
,,	,,	*o*,	1	,,
,,	,,	*l*,	1	,,
,,	,,	*f*,	1	,,
Delmatius,	,,	*c*,	1	,,
Urbs Roma,	,,	*v*,	2	coins.
Constantinopoli(s),	,,	*x*,	4	,,
Types rubbed,			2	,,
	Total		74	

C. Lambert.

GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS IN THE MUSEUM

IT is proposed to notice here from time to time such Greek and Latin inscriptions in the Palestine Archaeological Museum as have not received adequate treatment elsewhere; also any newly acquired or for which time may have suggested some modification in the reading.

The following is a preliminary list:

1. Milestone. Mus. Cat. 32. 1770 (Pl. XLIV, *a* and *b*). Ht. *c.* 2·05 m. Roughly rectangular section, diminishing upwards, slight offset *c.* 0·40 m. high around foot. Average ht. of letters 0·05 m. Local limestone. The principal inscription occupies one face, some lines overlapping slightly at one or both ends on to the two adjacent faces. One of these latter (at r. to one viewing the inscription) has received at some later period a second inscription, now almost illegible. Stone broken; upper (inscribed) part only shown in photograph.

(*a*)

IMP CAESARI
DIVI TRAIANI FIL
DIVI NERVAE NEPO
TI TRAIANO HADRIANO
AVG PONTIF MAX
TRIB POTEST XIX
COS III PP
X

(*b*)

CCHNFCCoSENΠ	1
. . . . .	2
CONSTANTIN A	3
CONSTANTI	4
T ON	5

The date is A.D. 135, the year of Hadrian's capture of Jerusalem and founding of Aelia Capitolina. The stone would seem to have marked the tenth mile on the Ptolemais (Acre)-Tiberias road, one of the new roads constructed or improved at the reorganization of Judaea to aid in the control of the province. Thus it has a significant bearing on the history of the city: especially when considered in connexion with No. 2.

The reading of the reverse (*b*) is not certain, except for the clear repetition of the name CONSTANTI(N) in ll. 3, 4. It must be later than (*a*), though much more illegible. It is cut at the same height as (*a*), but the surface was not so carefully prepared. It may refer to a reconditioning of the road at

a subsequent period in the late third or fourth century, perhaps under Constantine.

2. Limestone slab in form of *tabula ansata* with building inscription. Mus. Cat. 31. 350 (Pl. XLIV, *c*). 0·86 × 0·55 m. over all. Hard, creamy local limestone. Average ht. of letters 0·10 m. The slab has been re-used with its face inwards, as the black, pitchy matter still adhering in the crevices, and a certain cutting in the raised border, seem to suggest. The surface has suffered some rubbing, probably recently, but not enough to damage or in any way obscure the excellent lettering. Purchased; said to come from Beit Jibrīn (Eleutheropolis).

VEXILLA
TIO LEG
VI FERR

The tall lettering with short horizontal strokes is characteristic of the mid-second century, and this form of *tabula ansata* a favourite one for legionary building inscriptions.[1] The present tablet indicates that a detachment or 'colour-party' of the VIth legion constructed some building, probably in the region of Eleutheropolis.

Inscriptions of the VIth (Ferrata) legion are rare, and the present is the second to be found in Palestine.[2] The legion had been in the East (chiefly Syria) since Augustus. When the province of Arabia was organized in 106, one of the Syrian legions was sent there. That this was probably the VIth Ferrata was demonstrated by an inscription of this legion from Jerash,[3] dated to A.D. 121 or 131, at which date it was certainly garrisoning that province. During the Jewish Revolt, 132–5, the VIth was sent to assist the Xth (Fretensis) in the reduction and pacification of Palestine. At the subsequent reorganization of Judaea by Hadrian into the province of Syria Palaestina and the foundation of Aelia Capitolina, the VIth was stationed at Caparcotna[4] in Galilee. This was finally proved by an inscription from Pisidian Antioch[5] in honour of a tribune of the VIth legion; formerly the head-quarters of this legion had been placed at Capareae near Laodicea in North Syria, certainly too far north. Thus the VIth Ferrata, stationed in the Plain of Esdraelon, held the northern part of Palestine.

[1] Cf., e.g., *Rev. Biblique*, 1902, pp. 430–1; 1925, pp. 580–1 (a similar 'Vexillatio' inscription of the Xth legion—from Abū Ghōsh).

[2] A previous one from Sabastya. Cf. *Harvard Excavations at Samaria*, 1908–10, I, 251, 1; II, Pl. 59 *f*. Same wording, different spacing.

[3] A. H. M. Jones, in *J.R.S.* XVIII (1928), pp. 146–7.

[4] Usually identified with *el Lajjūn* (Megiddo), a corruption of 'legio'.

[5] Ramsay, *J.R.S.* VI (1916), pp. 129–31.

The possibilities for the present inscription are therefore two: it may have been erected (1) by a detachment of the VIth legion sent over from Arabia prior to A.D. 133–5, or (2) by a party of the VIth when this was established in Palestine at Caparcotna, in 135 or later. The latter is more probable. The evidence of lettering also favours a date after 135 rather than before.

Leg. VI Ferrata would appear therefore to have enjoyed a reputation as a reliable legion of 'shock troops' for difficult work in the more restless provinces—as its epithet 'Ironsides' might suggest.[1] Taken in conjunction with No. 1 the present inscription has considerable interest for a momentous epoch in the history of Palestine, and in itself may cast a ray of light into the gloom which surrounds the movements and activities here of the 'silent' Sixth.

3. Boundary slab, limestone, broken; 7 fragments preserved. Mus. Cat. S. 891 (Pl. XLV, *a*). The stone is wedge-shaped, narrowing downwards. From ez Zīb, on the coast, 5 miles south of Rās en Nāqūra. Original width at top, *c.* 0·35 m. Surviving ht. 0·24 m. Average thickness 0·033 m. Poor lettering. Several words have been erased, apparently titles.

ΥΠΕΡCΩΤΗΡΙΑ[CΤΩΝΑ[2] 1
ΕΩΝΙΩΝΗΜΩΝ[ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΩΝ 2
ΜΑΞΙΜΙΑΝΟΥ⟨ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC 3
ΚΑΙΚΩCΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΚΑΙ 4
ΛΙΚΙΝΙΟΥΤΩΝΑΝΙΚΗΤΩΝ 5
ΑΥΓΟΥ]CΤΩΝ⟨ 6
⟨ ⟩ 7

The inscription is a dedication to Galerius Maximianus, Constantine, and Licinius père. The date would seem to be between A.D. 307 and 311, the limits being fixed by Licinius' becoming Caesar and Augustus in 307, and the death of Maximianus in 311. The reason for the erasures is not obvious. The words excised are that following the name of Maximianus (l. 3), which may have been ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC from the traces that remain, and an unknown number of lines where the inscription breaks off.

Other restorations suggested are: l. 1 ΤΩΝ Α]ΕΩΝΙΩΝ: this involves assuming that ε (l. 2 *init.*) is an error for ι; αἰώνιος is of frequent occurrence in this formula. The length of l. 1 is not certain, but the stone would allow the addition of ΚΑΙ ΝΙΚΗC also. l. 2. There is room for ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΩΝ if the full width of the stone were utilized. l. 6. ΑΥΓΟΥ]CΤΩΝ: traces of the first

[1] In the wars of the next hundred years it was to earn the title of 'Fidelis Constans'. Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. Legio (VI ferrata).

[2] [missing and supplied by conjecture.
⟨ deliberately erased.
..... erased letters doubtfully legible.

and fifth letters remain, sufficient to show that the word was not CEBACTWN. The equivalent of 'Invictorum Augustorum' is required. A and Y would suit the indications that are left, and there is just room for the five letters AYΓOY-.

If KAICAPOC is correct in l. 3, it is a proof that Galerius (Junior) and not Herculeus Maximianus (Senior) is here referred to; for the latter was never Caesar, but made Augustus at once.

4. Epitaph on tablet of red stone. Mus. Cat. S. 2368 (Pl. XLV, *b*, 1). Fragmentary. Average ht. of letters 0·045 m. From the grounds of St. George's School, Jerusalem.

D [M[1] 1
M'·LOR·[L . . 2
VIXIT·AN[NOS . . . 3
MIL[ITAVIT 4

i.e.

Dis Manibus
Manius Lor(icus) L . . . .
Vixit Annos . .
Militavit . . .

It is just possible that l. 4 commences another name; the remaining upper parts of the first two letters resemble the M' of l. 2. The inscription has been previously published, *P.E.F.*, *Q.S.* XXXV (1903), p. 271, and *Z.D.P.V.* XLIV (1921), p. 110, No. 180, but in both places l. 2 is incorrectly read, and l. 4 not given at all. The latter reference is particularly erroneous, giving *Marcus* for *Manius* and *L(ucius) Ori* . . . for *Lor* . . ., though there is clearly no stop after the *L*.

Late 1st or early 2nd century A.D.

5. On interior of bronze ritual shovel or incense burner, inscribed within a *tabula ansata*. Mus. Cat. M. 1017 (Pl. XLVI, *a*). Length of shovel 0·255 m. Average ht. of letters 0·007 m. Provenance unknown.

EYTYXI
TWOÀΓO
PÀCÀC,
(*εὐτυχ(ε)ίτω ὁ ἀγοράσας*),

i.e. 'Good luck to the purchaser'. The ε is omitted after X in the first line. Probably *c.* third century A.D. This type of shovel or incense burner is familiar, there being another specimen in the Museum. No other inscribed one, however, seems to be known.

[1] [missing and supplied.
. . . . . doubtful.

6. Fragment of limestone; the back is concave, as though part of some carved object curving internally. Mus. Cat. S. 918 (Pl. XLV, Fig. *b*, 2). Face of fragment approx. 0·015 × 0·011 m. Ht. of letters 0·020 to 0·026 m. From Sabastya (1924).

. . ΑΤΙΔΙ
ΦΙΛΙΝΝΗΣ Τ

i.e. Καλλικρ]ατίδι φιλίννης τ[ῆς . . . . or some similar name for the first word. The stone seems to have been part of a memorial of some kind (? a tomb or sarcophagus). The lettering is good and regular Hellenistic, probably of the second century B.C. The names do not seem otherwise known at Sabastya.

7. Fragment of flange of very hard-baked clay dish, of mortarium type (mid I century A.D. shape). Mus. Cat. I. 4193 (Pl. XLV, *b*, 3). Stamped in hollow letters within a rectangle, with the word

ΔΟΜΙ
ΥΝΟΥ

i.e. *of Domnus*, evidently the maker of the vessel. At the end of the first line and again at the beginning of the second is a sign, apparently merely ornamental. Such mortarium rim stamps are common on Roman sites in Western Europe; see any excavation report for examples. They fall into a well-established chronological series by shapes from the early first to the fourth century A.D. The present specimen, by comparison, would be assigned to the middle or second half of the first century. Cf., e.g., *Excavations at Wroxeter*, 1912, type 38 (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, I, p. 77, Oxf. Univ. Press).

8. Small flat tile. Mus. Cat. P. 1430 (Pl. XLV, *b*, 4). Inscribed in relief with the word

. . ΩΝΟΣ

i.e. λεγεῶνος. A curious feature is that the rest of the first letter must have been on the preceding tile, for the original edge of the present tile is preserved along part at least of all four sides, and there is clearly no room for the rest of the Ω on this tile. One of the long sides also (that underneath in photograph, Pl. XLV, *b*, 4) is slightly curving, and, along with the curving line of the inscription itself, indicates that the whole formed a circle around a central space. It is evidently part of a legionary stamp, probably of the Xth Fretensis, though the object represented beneath the inscription cannot be easily identified with any of the badges of that legion (bull, boar, dolphin, galley, or Neptune). It may perhaps be intended for a suspended dolphin, or have reference to some particular individual or cohort of that legion. Another example in Museum of the Franciscan Biblical Institute, Jerusalem.

9. Tile stamp of Xth Legion. Mus. Cat. P. 234 (Pl. XLVI, *b*, 1).

. . XFRE

i.e. *Leg.*] *X Fretensis.*

10. Tile stamp of Xth Legion. Mus. Cat. P. 1518 (Pl. XLVI, *b*, 2).

LEGXF . .

Leg. X Fretensis.
Galley above; boar beneath.

11. Tile stamp of Xth Legion. Mus. Cat. P. 236 (Pl. XLVI, *b*, 3).

. . XFRE

Leg. X Fretensis.

12. Tile stamp of Xth Legion. Mus. Cat. P. 235 (Pl. XLVI, *b*, 4).

TƎЯ . .

Leg. X Fretensis; retrograde.

13. Tile stamp of Xth Legion. Mus. Cat. P. 1480 (Pl. XLVI, *b*, 5).

LEGXF . .

Leg. X Fretensis.
Galley above; boar beneath. All within circular stamp.

These tile stamps of Legio X Fretensis are, of course, well known from Palestine. For some other examples, and for a discussion of the history of this legion and its epithet (Fretensis), cf. Clermont-Ganneau, *Études d'Archéologie Orientale*, I, pp. 169 sqq., and the same author's *Recueil d'Archéologie Orientale*, II, pp. 299 sqq.; *Revue Biblique*, 1892, pp. 383–4; *ibid.*, 1900, pp. 101 sqq. and Pl. 1. Some useful figures also in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dictionnaire*, but their articles on the legions are antiquated, and must be supplemented by Pauly-Wissowa. Reference to the above-quoted passages will show that the suggested derivation of *Fretensis* from the battle on the Sea of Galilee in Vespasian's time will not hold water, as the legion had the name already in Augustus' day; the only probable origin remains that associated with the legion's operations against Sextus Pompey, when it was encamped for some time beside the *Siculum Fretum.*

14. Stone bread-stamp. Mus. Cat. S. 2625 (Pl. XLVI, *b*, 6).

L·FCEIVS
MARITI

i.e. (probably) *L*[*ucius*] *f*[*ecit*] *Ceius* (or *L*[*ucius*] *F*[*lavius*] *Ceius*), *Marti.*[1]

[1] The TI group has three vertical strokes, carelessly done, but is perhaps more probably MARTI than MARITI (v. photograph). Something is missing before MARTI.

The name of the slave and that of the owner often occur together on stamps for provisions, as on Arretine bowls. There may have been originally another line above. At the back is a projecting lug to serve as a handle, much as on a modern rubber stamp.

15. Potter's stamp on terra sigillata, Form 18, *in planta pedis*. Mus. Cat. I. 3857. From Beisān, 1928. Tiberio-Claudian.

CAM[I]RI

The name *Camirus* does not occur in Oswald's *Index*. The plate is a fine and early example of Form 18, with perfectly flat interior base decorated with four concentric grooves and rouletting between the outer two; a slight step internally at junction of walls and base. Apparently South Gaulish ware, in contradistinction to the mass of terra sigillata from Palestine, which is from Asia Minor, or, less commonly, Italy. So far sigillata of the typical, sealing-wax-red, Gaulish clay has rarely, if ever, been reported from Palestine; the usual kind being that of creamy yellow clay from Asia Minor.[1]

The present is a beautiful example of the *in planta pedis* type of stamp, on the centre of the interior base.

16. Potter's stamp on terra sigillata. Form 24/25, on interior base. Mus. Cat. I. 3850. From Beisān, 1928. Perfect stamp; regular, clear lettering.

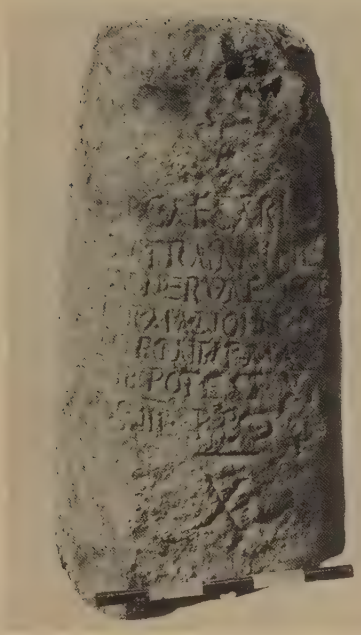
IVLI

This must be the *Iulius* of La Graufesenque and Banassac, of the period Claudius-Flavian; it is thus thoroughly in keeping with the Gaulish provenance of the previous piece, as both were found at Beisān in the excavations of the same year.

Oswald (*Index*) quotes several stamps of this potter on Form 24. His market was wide, for vases bearing his stamp have been found in York, Wiesbaden, London, Poitiers, Boulogne, Vindonissa, Périgueux, and Troia de Setubal (Portugal). The last is perhaps the most distant until the present find from Beisān.

J. H. Iliffe.

[1] Since the above was written, pieces of several Gaulish sigillata vases have been found at Sabastya (1932). Now in the Palestine Archaeological Museum. Also one Italian dish (Loeschcke, Type 8 Ab) by PRIMVS and NAEVIVS, who worked at Puteoli. This is said to come from Dūrā, near Hebron, and will be published later.

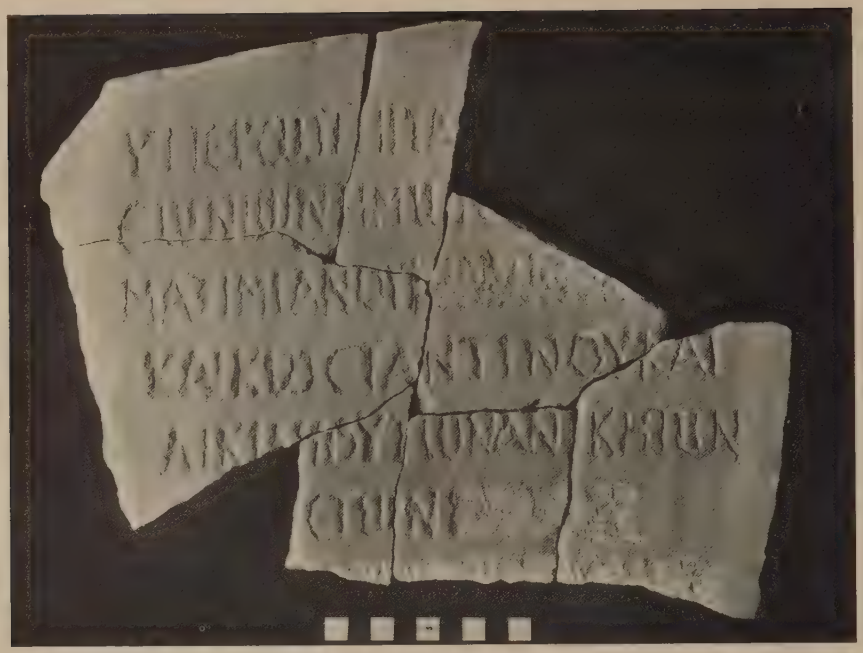


a

b

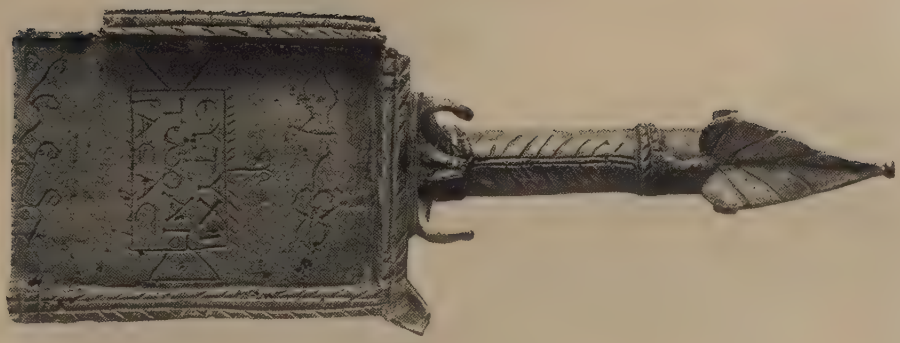
MILESTONE

c. LIMESTONE SLAB

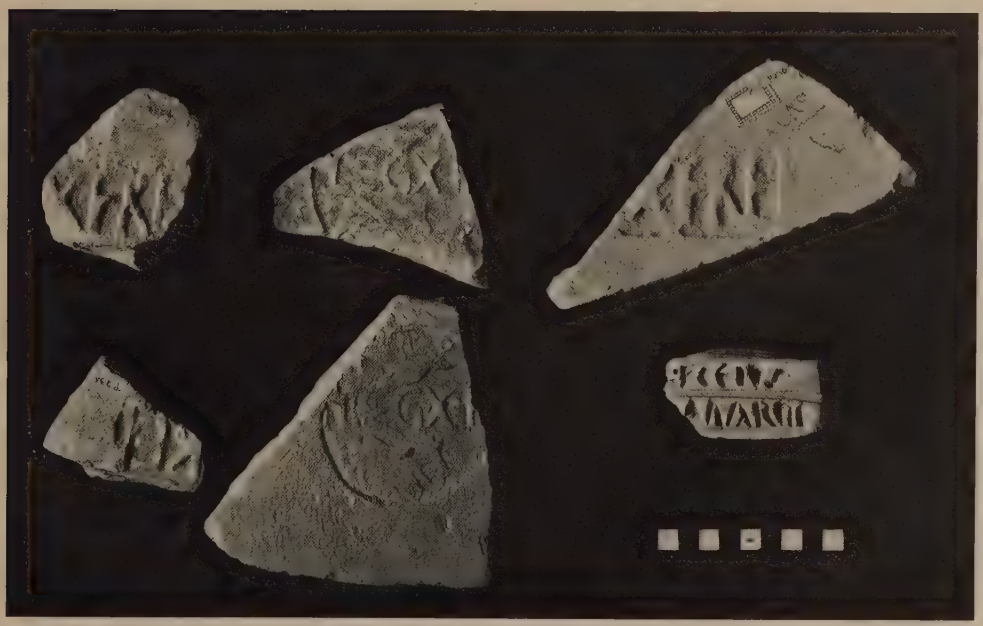


a. BOUNDARY LIMESTONE SLAB

b. EPITAPHS, MORTARIUM RIM, ETC.



a. BRONZE RITUAL SHOVEL



b. LEGIONARY TILES AND LIMESTONE BREAD-STAMP

SATURA EPIGRAPHICA ARABICA II[1]

SAFAD

TOMB cave, called Maghārat Banāt Ya'qūb,[2] to the south of the Castle of Safad.

5

CONSTRUCTION TEXT. 815 A.H. On the lintel of the shrine. Dimensions within the border, measured on squeeze, 145½ × 45 cm. Three lines of elegant provincial *naskhi*, almost full diacritical points, many vowel-marks, numerous differentiating signs, several ornaments filling the intervening spaces. Unpublished,[3] cf. Pl. XLVII.

(1) بسمله . . . فَلَمَّا أَن جَآءَ ٱلْبَشِيرُ أَلْقَاهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ فَٱرْتَدَّ بَصِيرًا.

أمر بعمارة هذ[ا] المزار المبارك على ضريح سيّدى بشير[4] الذى

(2) جاء بقميص يوسف الصدّيق الى ابيه يعقوب عليهما السلام العبد الفقير

الى ٱللّه تعالى المقرّ السيفى فوزى الأدهمى التنمى نائب السلطنة

(3) المعظّمة بقلعة صفد المحروسة بإشارة سيّد حسام الأدهمى رحمة اللّه

عليه بتأريخ شهر ربيع الأوّل سنة خمس عشر وثمان ميه.

. . . Qur'ān XII. 96 . . . *Ordered the building of the blessed place of pilgrimage over the cenotaph of our Lord the Messenger of Good Tidings who brought the*

[1] Continued from Vol. I, pp. 37–45.

[2] Cf. Evliyā Tshelebī, Vol. IX (MS. Istanbul) (Maqām ḥaḍrat Ya'qūb and Bait al-ḥuzn); Pococke, *Description of the East*, 1745, Vol. II, i, p. 76 f.; Robinson, *Biblical Researches*, London, 1841, Vol. III, p. 334, n. 4 (and lit.); Kitchener, 'Reports', in *QSt.*, 1877, p. 124 (Mukâm Benât Yakûb); Kitchener, 'Survey of Galilee', in *QSt.*, 1878, p. 167; *Survey of Western Palestine*, I, p. 255; Friedmann, 'The Bridge and Cave of Benât Y'akûb', in *QSt.*, 1898, p. 29 f.; Kahle, 'Gebräuche bei den moslemischen Heiligtümern in Palästina', in *Palästinajahrbuch*, Vol. VIII, 1913, pp. 150, 152, 159 (Heiligtum der banāt Ja'ḳūb); Masterman, 'Safed', in *QSt.*, 1914, p. 177; 'Abdallāh Mukhliṣ, 'Jubb Yūsuf aṣ-ṣiddīq', in *az-Zahrā'*, Sha'bān 1346, p. 338 f. (ghār Ya'qūb).

[3] Copied with numerous mistakes by Evliyā Tshelebī, l.c.; mentioned and partly quoted by 'Abdallāh Mukhliṣ, l.c. supra.

[4] A small piece of the squeeze has been torn off here, but the reading presents no difficulty.

shirt of Joseph the Righteous to his father Jacob, peace be upon both of them, the servant yearning for God, His Excellency Saif ad-dīn Fauzī al-Adhamī at-Tanamī, Governor of the August Sultanate in the fortress of Safad, protected be it, under the direction of the Lord Ḥusām al-Adhamī, God's mercy be upon him, in the month Rabīʿ I, 815 (began 11 June 1412).

The importance of this cave, as of some other Moslem shrines, can be best measured by the care bestowed on its upkeep, and by its popularity as a burial-place. The former is indicated by the change of the original cavern (a tomb-cave with kokim) into a mosque and mausoleum with several periods of architectural work clearly marked by the style of the masonry and two different blazons,[1] and the second by the number of tombs; besides the 'Messenger of Good Tidings' and a number of Biblical personages alleged to have been buried in this cave,[2] there were interred Muḥammad b. Maḥmūd al-Qabāqībī,[3] Amir Ṭaynāl al-Ashrafī,[4] the daughter of Sūdūn, Governor of Safad,[5] and several others whose tombs have no inscriptions.[6]

The name of this monument calls for some explanation. These 'daughters of Jacob', unknown in Arabic literary texts dealing with Biblical history or Biblical legends, have puzzled travellers and archaeologists,[7] but an explanation has been furnished only with regard to one monument, viz. the Bridge (Jisr Banāt Yaʿqūb). Houri Jacob was the first to point out that there was in Safad a Convent of St. James, to the maintenance of which the toll paid at the bridge was devoted, and that the 'daughters of Jacob' owe their existence to the nuns of St. James,[8] and this statement has been repeated often since.[9] There is, of course, one point in favour of such a theory, viz. that the

[1] One on the keystone of the relieving arch of the door leading to the cave (*a red pointed shield, upper field blank* (inlay missing), *on the united middle and lower fields a pair of white polo-sticks*); the other on each side of a door in the eastern wall (*a six-petalled rosette without shield*).

[2] Cf. Ewliyā Tshelebī, l.c.

[3] In 695, according to Ibn al-Jazarī, quoted by ʿAbdallāh Mukhliṣ, l.c., p. 338. This was only a temporary burial, as al-Qabāqībī's coffin was transferred to Damascus the following year.

[4] On the 5th Rabīʿ I. 743 (9 August 1342) in a tomb prepared by Ṭashtamur al-Badrī ('Ḥimmiṣ akhḍar') for himself, cf. Ṣafadī, *Aʿyān*, s.v. Ṭaynāl (MS. Berlin, fo. 62ᵛ, l. 6).

[5] The inscription (on the end of the tomb) is dated 909 A.H. According to Ibn Iyās, IV, p. 34, l. 19, Sūdūn ad-Dawādārī was appointed Governor of Safad in 908.

[6] The ground in front of the cave is also used as a cemetery.

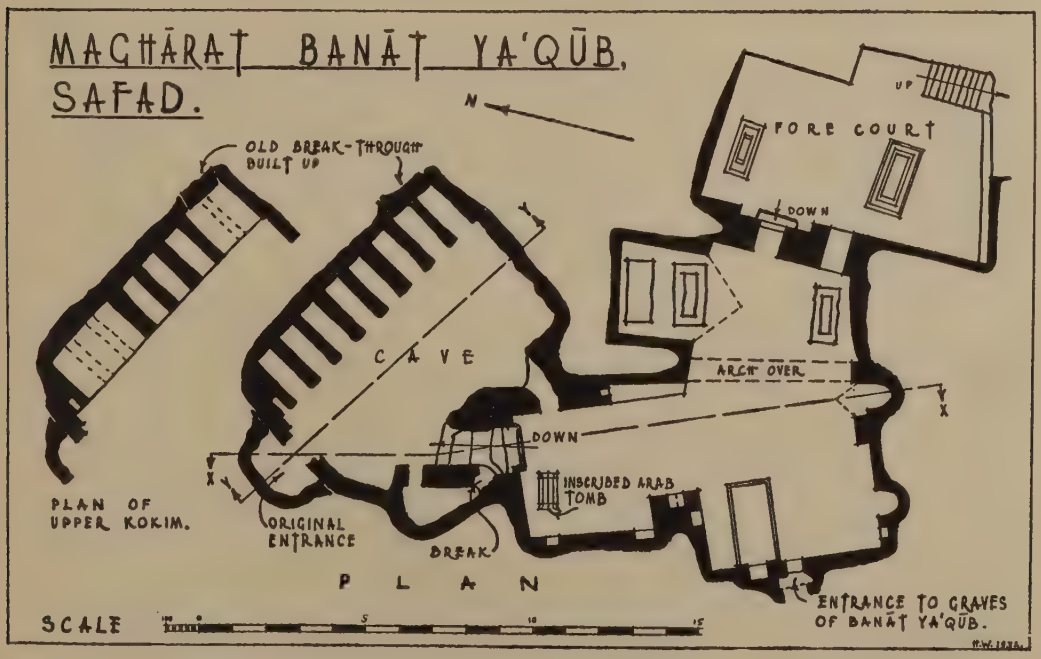
[7] Clermont-Ganneau, *Archaeological Researches*, II. 78 ff., identified them with the five daughters of Manasseh. Cf. Zickermann, 'Am See von Gennezaret vorüber', *Palästinajahrbuch*, I, p. 82 ('Name . . . auffallend').

[8] *QSt.*, 1898, p. 30.

[9] Cf. Zickermann, l.c.; Baedeker, *Palestine and Syria*, 1912, p. 268.

SECTION YY.
SCALE
M.

SECTION XX
SCALE
M.


MAGHĀRAT BANĀT YA'QŪB,
SAFAD.
N
OLD BREAK-THROUGH BUILT UP
FORE COURT
UP
DOWN
CAVE
ARCH OVER
DOWN
INSCRIBED ARAB TOMB
PLAN OF UPPER KOKIM.
ORIGINAL ENTRANCE
BREAK
PLAN
SCALE
ENTRANCE TO GRAVES OF BANĀT YA'QŪB.

bridge was originally called Bridge of Jacob,[1,2] at one time perhaps also Bridge of the Sons of Jacob,[3] and received its present name considerably later.[4]

It follows clearly from the literature quoted in the notes that the name 'Bridge of the Daughters of Jacob' appears for the first time at the end of the

[1] Dimishqī, ed. Mehren, p. 107, l. penult.; Ibn Faḍl Allāh, *Masālik al-abṣār*, I, p. 82, l. 8; Bertrandon de la Broquière, *Voyage d'Outremer* (ed. Schefer), Paris, 1892, p. 52; *Pèlerinage* du marchand Basile (ed. Khitrovo, *Itinéraires Russes en Orient*, p. 248); Ibn Taghrībirdī, *an-Nujūm az-zāhira*, VI. 575, l. 10; Ibn Jiʿān, *al-Qaul al-mustaẓraf* (trsl. Devonshire, *BIFAO*, Vol. XX, p. 28); Jean Chesneau, *Voyage de Monsieur d'Aramon* (ed. Schefer), Paris, 1887, p. 113; Melchior von Seydlitz, *Wallfahrt*, Chap. XII (end of April), Görlitz, 1582; Salomon Schweigger, *Reyssbeschreibung*, Nürnberg, 1608, p. 319; Radzivill, *Peregrinatio*, Brunsberg, 1601, p. 42; Giovanni Zuallardo, *Viaggio di Gierusalemme*, Roma, 1595, p. 252; Cotovicus, *Itinerarium*, Antwerp, 1619, p. 361; Castela, *Le Sainct Voyage*, Paris, 1612, p. 490; Pietro della Valle, *Viaggi*, Paris, 1843, I, p. 319; Quaresmius, *Elucidatio*, Antwerp, 1639, II, p. 871; Lightfoote, *Disquisitio chronographica* (*Opera omnia*, Vol. II, 2nd ed.), Francquerae, 1699; Roger, *La Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1664, p. 78 (*Saaké Getsser Iacoube*, c'est à dire *le Pont de Jacob*); Samuel b. David Yemshel in Eisenstadt, *Ōṣar massaʿōth*, p. 200 ('it is called the "Bridge of Jacob" in the language of the Ishmaelites till to-day') [I have to thank Mr. M. Ish-Shalom, Jerusalem, for this reference and the one in note 2 marked with an asterisk]; Jean de Thevenot, *Voyage*, Paris, 1665, I, p. 433; v. Troilo, *Orientalische Reisebeschreibung*, Dresden, 1676, p. 433; Goujon, *Histoire et voyage de la Terre-Sainte*, Lyon, 1671, p. 82 f.; Pococke, *Description of the East*, London, 1745, II. i, p. 77; Volney, *Voyage*, Paris, 1787, II. 103; Ali Bey, *Voyages*, Paris, 1814, III, p. 212 (Cantara Yacoub); Irby and Mangles, *Travels*, London, 1823, p. 285 f.; G. H. v. Schubert, *Reise ins Morgenland*, III. 256–61; E. W. Schulz, *Reise in d. gelobte Land*, 11th day (Dutch transl. Schoonhoven, 1859, p. 346); A. de Noroff, in the map of his edition of the Abbot Daniel, St. Petersburg, 1864.

[2] This name became for a time the recognized European name of the Bridge and was used by scholars who knew that the Arabic form was different, cf. *Simḥa b. Josue, *Ahavath Ṣiyyōn* in Eisenstadt, l.c., p. 247 ('we arrived at the Bridge of Jacob called Jisr Banāt Yaʿqūb'); Raumer, *Palästina* (1st ed., p. 47; 4th ed., p. 55, Dschisr Beni Jakub); Ritter, *Erdkunde*, Bd. VIII, Teil 15, Berlin, 1850, pp. 253, 266 ff.; J. Wilson, *The Lands of the Bible*, 1847, Vol. II, pp. 315–18 ('Jacob's Bridge, or, rather, the Bridge of Jacob's Daughters, for its Arabic name is Jisr Benát Ya'ḳúb').

[3] Unless we assume with Robinson, *Biblical Researches*, London, 1841, III, p. 361, n. 7, that the *Jisr Beni Yakoub* of Burckhardt, *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land*, London, 1822, pp. 315, 317, is a mistake of the traveller (who, e.g., persistently writes ياقوب for يعقوب, ll. cc., and pp. 207, 318, زوق for سوق, pp. 183, 189, 323, حتين for حطين, pp. 288, 336, قفر for كفر, pp. 67, 103, قستل for قسطل, pp. 134, 216).

[4] ʿAbd al-Ghanī an-Nābulsī, *ar-Riḥla al-qudsiyya* (4th day of his journey), MS. Palestine Museum Library, p. 32 ('Bridge of Jacob, called Bridge of the Daughters of Jacob'); Dapper, *Beschryving van Syrie en Palestyn of Heilige Lant*, Amsterdam, 1677, Vol. II, p. 155 (*Dgeser Jacoub*, dat is *brugh van Jakob*, of *Ghiecid Benat Jacoub*, dat is, *brugh der dochteren van Jakob*); Jacotin, *Carte* (Flle 46: Acre, Nazareth, Jourdain); Seetzen, *Reisen*, 1854, I, p. 339 f.; Robinson, l.c. supra, p. 361; Bassi, *Pellegrinaggio*, Torino, 1857, Vol. I, p. 183; Lynch, *Expedition*, Philadelphia, 1849, p. 470; van de Velde, *Reise durch Syrien und Palästina in den Jahren 1851 und 1852*, Gotha, 1861, I, p. 275, II, p. 353 f.; Guérin, *Description*, *Galilée*, I, p. 341 ff.; *Survey of Western Palestine*, 1884, I, pp. 206, 226. Since the publication of the *Survey* the form Jisr Banāt Yaʿqūb became definitely established; there is no need, therefore, to quote any later literature.

a

b

SAFAD. MAGHĀRAT BANĀT YA'QŪB

a, right half *b*, left half

seventeenth century, and even then only as an alternative; it actually came into use more than a hundred years later, thus being removed by seven centuries from the date of the convent which was supposed to have lent its name to it.

Various other sites are mentioned in literature as connected with the Daughters of Jacob, especially their tombs, under terebinths or other trees not far from the Jisr Banāt Ya'qūb,[1] at Qbāb aḍ-ḍhūr near Burqā in the vicinity of Sebastia,[2] in the wood in the vicinity of Banias, called Turbat Banāt Ya'qūb,[3] at Irtāḥ, to the south of Tūlkarm,[4] in the neighbourhood of Bi'r al-Ma'īn,[5] behind the synagogue at Kafr Bir'im,[6] a shrine at Merōn,[7] a bath in the vicinity of the Jisr,[8] a tomb at Saffūriyya,[9] and another at Kābūl.[10]

L. 1. According to Ṭabarī, *Annales*, I, 409, l. 4 f.; Baiḍāwī, *ad loc.*, ed. Fleischer, I, 471, it was Juda who brought Joseph's shirt to Jacob.

L. 2. السمى could be punctuated التيمى (at-Taimī) and explained as a *nisba* to Wādī at-Taim, thus indicating the local origin of the governor. This assumption might be corroborated by the name Fauzī, which is common in Syria and Palestine, but hardly ever appears outside these provinces. However, pending further evidence, it seems advisable to assume that السمى is a *relatif d'appartenance* and marks Fauzī as a former dependant on one of the several amirs of the name of Tanam who during the last decades of the eighth century of the Hijra played an important role as Viceroys of Syria or powerful provincial governors.

L. A. Mayer.

[1] Guérin, l.c., I. 342 f.; *Survey*, I, p. 226; Dalman, *Palästinajahrbuch*, Vol. III, p. 8, n. 2; Vol. V, p. 19; Hartmann, *ZDMG*, Vol. LXIV, pp. 694–700; Vilnay, 'Qivrē haq-qedōshīm', *Sēfer hash-shānā*, Vol. II/III, p. 121. [2] Dalman, *Palästinajahrbuch*, Vol. III, p. 8.

[3] Dalman, *Palästinajahrbuch*, Vol. I, p. 82 n., p. 92 n.

[4] Vilnay, l.c.

[5] Clermont-Ganneau, *Archaeological Researches*, II, pp. 78 ff.

[6] Seetzen, *Reisen*, II, p. 126: 'eine kleine im Felsen ausgehauene Grotte, welche Kabbr benât Jakûb genannt wird.'

[7] Seetzen, l.c., p. 127: 'Juden, welche hier eine verschlossene Kapelle haben, die Mesáreá benât Jakûb genannt wird.'

[8] Guérin, l.c., I, p. 342; *Survey*, I, p. 226.

[9] Sukenik, *Tarbīṣ*, Vol. III, p. 108 f., pl. II.

[10] [Albright], 'A tour on foot through Samaria and Galilee', *BASOR*, No. 4, September 1921, p. 9.

TWO TURKISH INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE CITADEL OF JERUSALEM

IN his monumental work *Matériaux pour un Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum*[1] Max van Berchem published inscriptions found in the Citadel of Jerusalem. The following were not included in the Corpus, the older one because he forgot to copy it,[2] the other one, possibly because of its recent date.[3] They are published here as they bear on the history of the architecture of the Citadel of Jerusalem.

I

CONSTRUCTION TEXT. A.H. 1151. Slab of limestone, known locally as *malaki*, embedded in a frame over the entrance to an open air praying place (*muṣallā*), between the moat and the eastern entrance of the Citadel, south of the Gate. Dimensions 58 × 39 cm. Six lines of Ottoman *naskhi*, each half verse in a special frame. The qur'ānic verse (l. 1) takes the place of two lines of text.

(1) إِنَّ ٱلْحَسَنَاتِ يُذْهِبْنَ ٱلسَّيِّئَاتِ.

(2) بحمد الله تمام اولوب بو تعمير بولدى علوانى
يكيچرى اغاسى حضرتينك اولدى احسانى

(3) خرابه مائل اولمش قلمامشدى[1] زيور وزينت
انك عصرنده بولدى بوينه اسكى ميزانى

(4) نيجه‌لر سجده‌لر قلوب ايدر تضرّعلر
دعايه مظهر اولوب دمبدم تعمير ايدن انى

(5) هزاران افرين ايله پسند ايلر انى ساجد
زهى مسجد صيفيّه يلدرار انك درخشانى

[1] *Jérusalem, Ville*, t. I, p. 159 f.
[2] Op. cit., No. 50, p. 159 and note 1.
[3] Op. cit., No. 54, p. 167.

(6) يكيچرى اغاسى خاصكى عالى[1] اغا تعمير

1 word 1 word

اخوانى . . . بوكوزل مسجد [. . .] ايدو[ب

(7) امانى سكر الفاظ ايله قلدى آكا تاريخ

بو مسجد ويردى باب قلعده[1] رونقله لمعانى

(8) سنة ١١٥١

1. Qur'ān, xi, 116. *Good works drive away evils* (Sale).

2. *Thank God this construction has been finished. Its ornamental 'title' is due to the kindness of the exalted personage* (ḥaẓret) *of the Āghā of the Janissaries.*

3. *No more are the ornaments and embellishments threatened by ruin. For they have found again the previous balance in his time.*

4. *How many a prostration and earnest supplication the hearts perform here! He who repairs it from time to time is worthy to be the object of* (*benedictory*) *prayers.*

5. *He who prostrates himself in worship will praise him with a thousand blessings. How excellent a summer mosque! Its star shines bright.*

6. *The Āghā of the Janissaries, the Khāṣṣekī 'Ālī Āghā repaired* (*this beautiful mosque for the brethren?*)

7. *The heart's desire fixed its date with nice words: 'This mosque has given beauty and splendour at* (*!*) *the Gate of the citadel'.*

Year 1151

The inscription is well preserved with the exception of the second hemistich of line 6. It is a corrupt poem in poor Turkish; the verses consist of sixteen syllables to the hemistich.

V. 1. For علوان being another form of عنوان: A. C. Barbier de Maynard, *Dictionnaire Turc-Français*, s.v.; the Chief of the Janissary Corps had the title of Āghā (cf. *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, Engl. ed., vol. i, p. 180).

[1] This form is used together with the correct one. Cf. Evliyā Tshelebī, Vol. IX, MS. cit., fo. 90v, l. 10, where it is connected with the particle *yeh* and also the genitive case, fo. 90r, line 7 from bottom, and other passages.

V. 5. *zahè, zihè, zihi* (Persian interjection of admiration); cf. also *CIA. Jérusalem, Ville*, p. 166, note 3, where it is left untranslated by van Berchem.

V. 6. The second hemistich is conjectural.

V. 7. The following is the value of the letters of each word:

بو =	ب + و ; 2+6	=	8
مسجد =	م + س + ج + د ; 40+60+3+4	=	107
ویردی =	و + ی + ر + د + ی ; 6+10+200+4+10	=	230
باب =	ب + ا + ب ; 2+1+2	=	5
قلعده =	ق + ل + ع + د + ه ; 100+30+70+4+5	=	209
رونقله =	ر + و + ن + ق + ل + ه ; 200+6+50+100+30+5	=	391
لمعانی =	ل + م + ع + ا + ن + ی ; 30+40+70+1+50+10	=	201
			1151

Renovation Text, a.h. 1326. Marble slab (painted black) over the entrance to the Mosque of the Citadel. Six lines of modern, elegant *naskhi*, with the tughra of the Sultan 'Abd ul-Ḥamīd II over them. Dimensions of slab 90 × 87 cm. Differentiating signs. Inscription 84 × 61 cm.

الغازی

عبد الحمید خان بن عبد المجید المظفّر دائمًا

(1) زینت افزای مقام قدسیّت اتّسام خلافت اسلامیّه

(2) وأریکه پیری سلطنت سنیّهء عثمانیّه شوکتلو قدرتلو

(3) عظمتلو السلطان بن السلطان بن السلطان السلطان الغازی

(4) عبد الحمید خان ثانی بن السلطان الغازی عبد المجید خان حضرتلرینك

اثار مبروره

(5) همایونلرینه ضمیمةً اشبو قلعهء همایون جامع شریفی طرف ذیشرف حضرت

(6) خلافتپناهلرندن هجری سنه ١٣٢٦ مالی سنه ١٣٢٤ تاریخنده تجدیدًا

تعمیر واحیا بیورلمشدر

کتبه الفقیر محمد النمری

al-Ghāzi (*The Vanquisher*)
'Abd ul-Ḥamīd Khān bin 'Abdul-Majīd Khān, the always victorious.

1. *As an addition to the Imperial pious deeds of the Promoter of the State dignity of the divinely marked Islamic Caliphate,*

2. *and of the ancient throne of the sublime Ottoman Empire, His Majestic, Powerful,*

3. *Magnificent Highness, the Sulṭān, son of the Sulṭān, son of the Sulṭān, the Sulṭān al-Ghāzi*

4. *'Abd ul-Ḥamīd Khān, the Second, son of the Sulṭān al-Ghāzi 'Abd ul-Majīd Khān—*

5. *this holy mosque of the Imperial Citadel was renovated, repaired, and restored (lit. revived) by the most noble,*

6. *illustrious Caliph in the year* 1326 *of the Hijra and the financial year* 1324.

The humble Muḥammad an-Nammarī [1] *wrote it.*

S. H. Stephan.

[1] Under the last line appears to the left in *nasta'līq* the name of the calligrapher, a member of the well-known Jerusalem family of al-Nammarī, a teacher, who died about ten years ago in Jerusalem.

MOSAIC PAVEMENTS IN PALESTINE

IN the following list an attempt has been made to catalogue the mosaic pavements known to exist or to have existed in Palestine. The sources used are referred to in the concluding note.

A list of abbreviations used, a key to patterns, and a general note on mosaic pavements in Palestine follow the catalogue.

The pavements are arranged by sites in the alphabetical order resulting from the transcription prescribed by the 'Transliteration . . . and transliterated Lists' issued by the Government of Palestine in 1931. The Roman numerals and the letters behind the names refer to the sheets of the Palestine Exploration Fund maps and their subdivision into squares of 5 minutes longitude and latitude, as adopted by the 'Provisional Schedule of Historical Sites and Monuments' published in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine on 15 June 1929.[1]

The letters and numbers in the text refer to the tables of patterns. It should be understood that reference is made in each case to the *type* of pattern. The actual pavement will probably be found to differ from the pattern in details; such slight irregularities are almost unavoidable in mosaic work and are as a rule suppressed in the drawings published, although they appear in the photographs. This is a first and necessarily imperfect attempt to reconstruct partially the pattern-book the ancient mosaicists must have used. The tables and the key to patterns will, it is hoped, help in matching patterns discovered in the future.

Pavements for which no bibliography is given are, to the best of the present writer's knowledge, unpublished.

1. 'ABASĀN EL KABĪR

Patterned floor, covered with 30–40 cm. of sand. Average 100 cubes to 10 cm. sq. Colours: Red, dark brown, dark and light grey, white.

2. ABŪ SHŪSHA. VIII. L. j.

On south-west slope of the hill. Very fragmentary and close to the surface. 1·48 × 1·95 m. 16 cubes to 10 cm. sq.

(*a*) White border, 30 cm. wide. (*b*) Black border, 12 cm. wide. (*c*) Inner field white, filled with 9 arrow-heads of 6 red or yellowish cubes, arranged in three rows.

[1] Where no map reference is given, the place is outside the area covered by the P.E.F. map.

3. 'ABŪD. XIV. K. q.

(1) Coloured mosaic pavement reported on site now occupied by Roman Catholic Convent built in 1912.

(2) North terrace of the Convent: White mosaic pavement 3·375 m. sq., tesserae white and pinkish white, *c.* 20 in 10 cm. sq.

Ment.: Horning, p. 133.

4. EL 'AFFŪLA. VIII. N. j.

Mosaic pavements discovered in 1931 in the course of constructing a street. White tesserae, 25 in 10 cm. sq. All pavements fragmentary.

(1) Room measuring 3·60 × 4·00 m.

(2) Room measuring 3·50 × 4·60 m.

(3) Part of room adjoining (2) on the north-west, 1·20 × 0·90 m.

(4) Part of room, 8·20 × 0·90 m. On the southern side of this room there is a raised portion, 0·60 × 0·40 m., 30 cm. over the level of the room.

Coloured tesserae seen by Guérin, *Galilée*, I, p. 110.

5. 'ANĀTĀ. XVII. N. t.

Mosaic pavement in a ruined church to the right of the road, at the entrance of the village. Covered up 15–25 cm. deep.

Bibl.: Horning, p. 130; *SWP*, III, p. 82 (plan).

6. ARNŪTIYA. XIV. M. r.

Press north-east of site. Remains of white mosaic pavement, only *c.* 10 cm. sq. left. Tesserae 2 × 1·5 cm.

7–10. ASCALON. XIX. E. v.

7. Mosaic fragment of six large cubes of white, hard, polished stone. Each cube measures 0·10 × 00·4 m.

Found at Tall el Faras near Ascalon, now in the Louvre (AO. 5981).

Bibl.: Rey, *Tribu de Juda*, p. 111; Villefosse, *Notice*, No. 73; Dussaud, *Monuments*, p. 71.

8. Badly preserved mosaic containing a medallion with a Greek inscription, found at Ascalon.

Bibl.: 'Bulletin' *RB*, 1918, p. 596.

9. Tessellated pavement of large plain marble tesserae, possibly part of the original floor of the 'Herodian cloister of the Senate House'.

Bibl.: Garstang in *QSt.*, 1924, p. 29 (plan); Mallon in *Biblica*, 1921, p. 509.

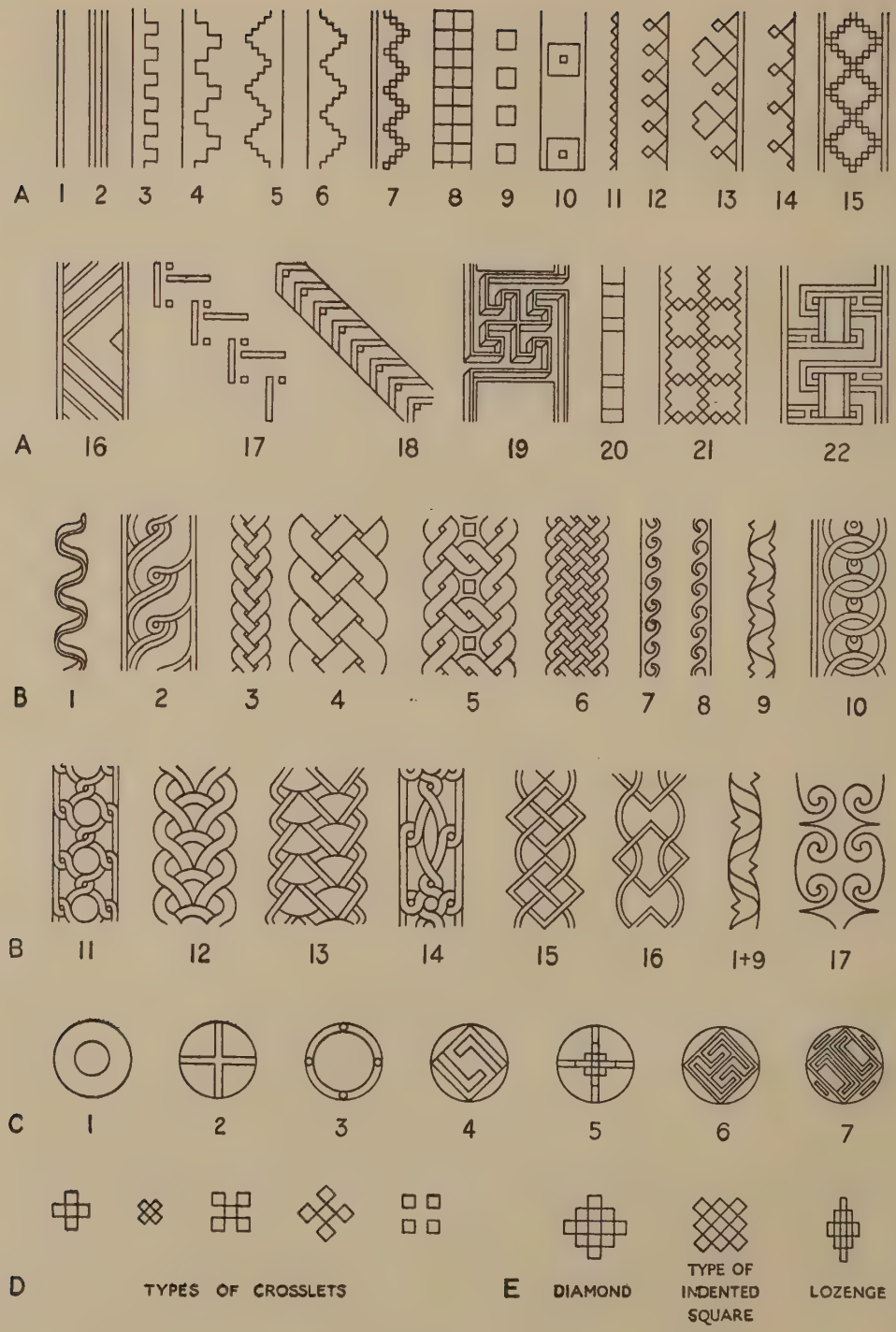
10. Rough mosaic of an Arab mosque.

Bibl.: Mallon in *Biblica*, 1921, p. 509.

11. 'AUJĀ EL HAFĪR

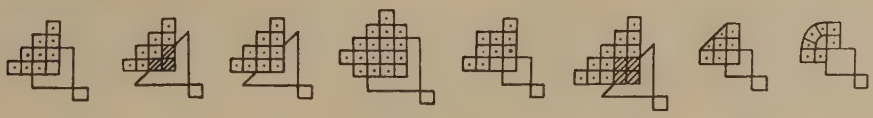
Church in the valley. Pavement originally 30 × 24 m.

(1) *Tabula ansata*, 3·20 m. long, in two lines. Letters 11–12 cm. high.


A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
A 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
B 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
B 11 12 13 14 15 16 1+9 17
C 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
D TYPES OF CROSSLETS
E DIAMOND
TYPE OF INDENTED SQUARE
LOZENGE

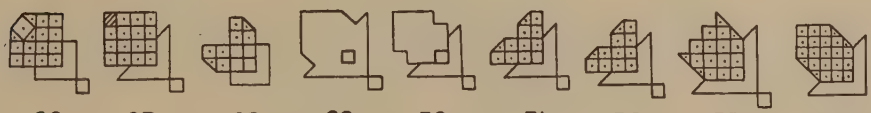
EXAMPLE OF CROSSWISE ARRANGEMENT

F 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



F 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

F 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25



F 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34

G1

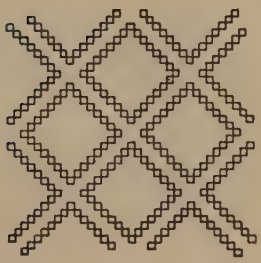
H6

G3

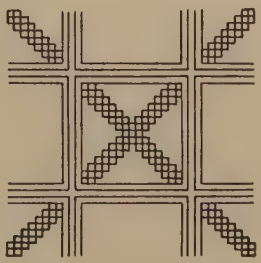
G2

H5

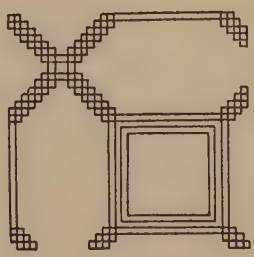
H4



H1

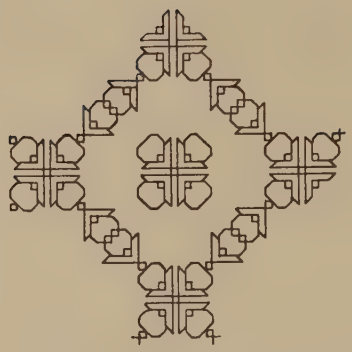


H2

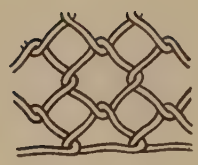


H3

H8



H7

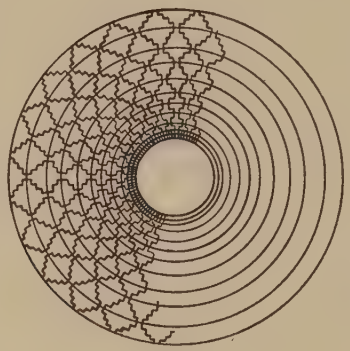


H9

I9a

I2

I3



I10

I4

I5

I6

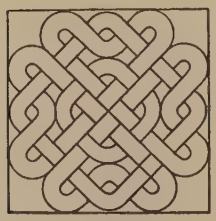
I7

I9

I1

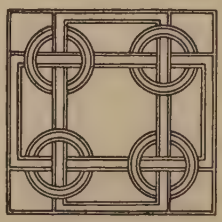
I8

I14

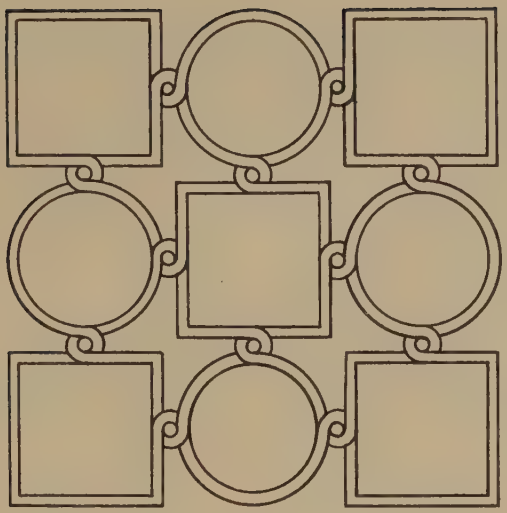


I11

I13



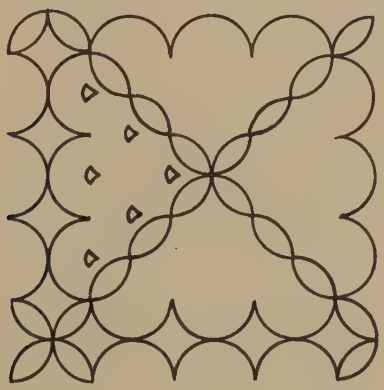
I12



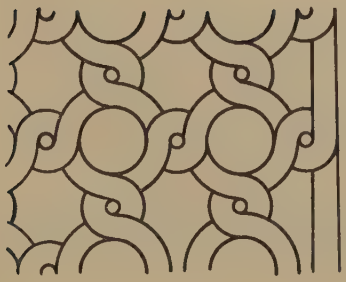
J2

J4

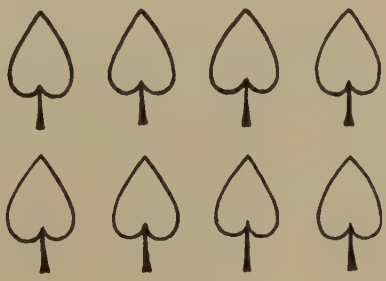
J3



J5



J1



J6

[Ὑ]πὲρ σωτηρίας τῶν καρποφορησάντων Σεργί(ου) ἀπὸ συμπόν(ου) κ(αὶ) μοναχ(οῦ) κ(αὶ) Παλλ(οῦ)τος | ἀδελφ(ῆς) κ(αί) Πιαν(οῦ) διακ(όνου) αὐτῆς ὑ(ιοῦ) πρωτεύοντ(ος) μητροπ(όλεως) Ἐμμίσ(ης) ἔ(τους) ῡϛ ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ἑ μη(νὸς) Γορπ(ιαίου) κ'.

For the salvation of the donors, Sergius, assessor and monk, and Pallous, his sister, and Pianus, Deacon, her son, primicerius of the metropolis of Emesa, the 20th Gorpaeus 496, of the 5th year of the indiction (7 September 601 A.D.).

(2) Narthex. Border: *B 9*. Field: *J 1*. *C 2* inside each circle.

(3) In south aisle: numerous black and white cubes.

(4) Central nave: *Opus sectile* of triangular pieces, counterchanging, each two forming a square of 12 cm. sq., the whole forming crosses and stars.

Bibl.: Huntingdon, *Palestine and its Transformation*, London, 1912, p. 123; Hänsler in *HL*, 1916, pp. 157 f., 198 ff., fig.; Th. Wiegand, *Sinai* (Denkmalschutzkommando, No. 1), Berlin, 1920, p. 103; Abel in *RB*, 1920, pp. 112, 113 f.; A. Alt, *Griechische Inschriften der Palaestina Tertia* (Denkmalschutzkommando, No. 2), p. 37 f., No. 119 (with copy of inscription made by Schumacher in 1914).

12. EL BASSA. III. L. e.

House of As'ad el Khalīl. Mosaic pavement now covered with concrete.

13. BATTĪR. XVII. L. u.

Found 1910, 100 m. west of the Railway Station, 1.50 m. deep.

Pavement measuring 4·65 × *c.* 4 m.

Surround: sprinkled with sprigs.

Border: *B 12* with lotus flowers in centre.

Field: Interlacing 'rainbow' lines running in parallels and forming a repeating pattern consisting of a network of octagons round circular medallions, with square tablets at the points of intersection and rectangles along the border. The squares contain the inscription in four parts; the circles, fruit, &c., the rectangles, fishes. The interstices are filled with fruits, balls, sprigs (*F 3*), and lozenges.

The field has been only partly uncovered.

Inscription: I. Ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας κ(αὶ) ἀντιλή(μ)ψεως Ἀλυπίου τοῦ φιλ(ο)χρ(ίστου) κ(αὶ) τῶν διαφερ(όν)των. II. Ἠποίησεν Ἀντωνὶς Γαλογᾶ τὼ ἔργων τοῦτο ὑπὲρ σωτη-ρ(ίας) Γεωργίου. III. Ἐπὶ τοῦ θεωφιληστάτ(ου) Γεωργίου πρ(εσ)βυτέρ(ου) ἐγένητω τὰ ὧδα. IV. Σπουδῆ Ἰουλιάννου Πιστικοῦ ἐγήνετο μηνὶ Μαρτίου ἐνδ(ικτιῶνος) ἑ.

I. *For the salvation and succour of Alypios, who loves Christ, and of his kin.* II. *Antonis Galoga made this work for the salvation of George.* III. *In the time of the most pious priest George these things have been made.* IV. *By the endeavours of Iulianus Pisticus (this) was made in the month of March of the 5th year of the Indiction.*

Dating: Vincent proposes the second half of the sixth or the seventh century, possibly even the eighth; Heisenberg the sixth. The mosaic shows tendencies towards the arabesque in the complicated interlacings and the paucity of space allotted to figural representation. The geometric basis of the network has been compared by M. Dieulafoy to elements of Sassanian decoration.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1910, pp. 254–61, 2 pls., plan; Séjourné in *CAIL*, 1909, pp. 951, 975 f. (with observations by Dieulafoy); Heisenberg in *BZ*, 1910, p. 661; Bleckmann in *ZDPV*, 1913, p. 239; M. K. Ἀνακάλυψις Βυζαντινοῦ Μωσαϊκοῦ ἐν Βεττίρ in *Nea*

Sion, 1910, p. 463 f.; Kaufmann, *Handbuch der christl. Epigraphik*, 1917, pp. 401, Fig. 238.

14–21. BEISĀN. IX. P. k., P. l. (Cf. also No. 335A.)

Tall el Husn:

14. Round Church.

(1) South-west of Church: Diagonal panels bordered with scrolls and containing bowls filled with flowers.

(2) Small chamber north of main vestibule. Border: *A 6–B 4–A 3*. Field: *J 1*. Diamonds inside the circles, *F 3* arranged crosswise in between. Tesserae less than 1 cm. sq. laid in lime mortar 2 cm. thick above layer of packed debris.

(3) Quantities of coloured and gilded tesserae in other rooms.

(4) West end of ambulatory. Border: *A 1* with lozenges at intervals. Field: *H 2*.

(5) Niche south of west door: *J 3*.

15. 'Byzantine House':

(1) Court paved with white tesserae.

(2) Loggia with red and yellow squares on white ground. Small crosses in centre of each square.

(3) East of loggia, room 1: Surround: sprinkled with diamonds. Border: *B 2*. Field: Space with diamonds, *A 2* and corner of circle. Rest destroyed.

(4) East of loggia, room 2: Greek fret border (*A 19*).

(5) Room south of Court: Border: *B 12*. Field with conventional flowers growing out of jars, with beribboned doves, heart-shaped leaves *F 10* and *F 14* (arranged crosswise) between them.

(6) East of (5). Octagons and squares.

North-east of site:

16. House IV, room 2: Fragments of red and blue tesserae.

17. West of area 106: Black and white tesserae arranged in squares.

18. House VII: Fragment with geometric decoration.

19. Western slope. Room 163: Circles.

20. Monastery of Lady Mary.

(1) Court 15 × 9 m. Large circular panel with months (men engaged in various occupations) with Greek inscriptions giving name of month and the number of its days.[1] In centre, busts of Sun and Moon, holding torches. Remainder of floor: panel in octagon pattern. Birds and animals in the larger panels, fruits and lozenges in the smaller ones. At entrance, inscription commemorating Zosimus, John, and the Counts Peter and Anastasius, all high officials.

(2) Western room with inscription mentioning the priest and Hegumen George.

(3) North of (2) remains of mosaic with squares.

(4) North of (1). Border: *A 6–B 12*. Field: Vine trellis issuing from amphora forms twelve medallions. Top row: (1) Man hunting, (2) (3) destroyed, (4) negro leading camel (or giraffe?). Middle row: (1) (2) Men harvesting grapes, (3) man sitting on basket and playing to a dog, (4) wine-press Bottom row: (1) Man leading

[1] Cf. the inscribed mosaic pavement with months and a chase, found at Argos (Karo in *AAnz.*, 1931, col. 261), and the later pavements mentioned by E. Müntz in *RA*, 1877, pp. 32 ff. See also Gauckler, p. 2123, no. 10; *Inventaire*, II, 666, 752.

donkey, (2) (3) men harvesting grapes, (4) head of donkey—rest destroyed. The inscription at entrance records the completion of the work by the priest Elias. Date mutilated, earliest possible date A.D. 553–4, more probably 568–9.

(5) Five rooms east of (1): Pavements with conventional patterns.

(6) Chapel in north-eastern part of monastery. Outside: Inscription containing a prayer for Lady Mary and her son Maximus, the founders. Inside: Border, *B 2*. Field, *J 1*, with 82 circles with birds; near the west door two larger circles with peacocks facing each other.

(7) Apse of Chapel: imbricated pattern with border of lotus buds (*B–9*?).

(8) Inscriptions in east side of Church. One inscription enables Mr. FitzGerald to calculate the date of the completion of the mosaic as A.D. 567.

21. House of Ṣadīqa Khalīl et Tibānī: Tesserae.

Bibl.: **14–19.** C. S. Fisher in *MJ*, 1924, pp. 171–89, Figs.; G. M. FitzGerald, *Beth-Shan Excavations, 1921–3, the Arab and Byzantine Levels*, Philadelphia, 1931, Pls. I, XVI, XVIII, XIX.

20. G. M. FitzGerald in *QSt.*, 1931, pp. 59–68, Pls. I–IV.

21. Unpublished.

22. BEIT ALFA. IX. P. k.

Synagogue discovered and excavated 1928/9.

(1) Court 9·40 m. broad. Narthex 2·50 m. broad: geometric patterns.

(2) Floor of synagogue divided into three naves:

(i) Central nave 10·35 × 5·50 m. Border: Part filled with intertwining vine-stems forming oval medallions and part with straight lines forming squares and lozenges. Within: bust of man holding a bird, a cat (?) stalking a bird, fruits, a basket, flowers, a fish, birds, &c. In the north side, on both sides of the central entrance a lion (east) and a bull (west), facing each other. Between them the inscriptions. Field divided into three panels: (*a*) 'Thorah shrine' with decorated portals closed; three cups standing on the shrine; horns in corners; above, pointed roof with lamp suspended from the top. Standing on the horns two birds. The shrine is flanked by two seven-branched candlesticks; two lions; and a curtain sprinkled with sprigs *F 3*; Jewish religious emblems. (*b*) Zodiac. Square 4 m. the side. Within are two concentric circles inscribed in the square, the outer divided into twelve panels. Centre panel: Sun, a beardless nimbed youth riding a chariot drawn by four horses. Background with moon and stars. Zodiac panels: The twelve signs, each inscribed, beginning with the Ram טלא and continuing: Bull שור, Twins תאומים (joined together like Siamese twins), Cancer (סרטן), Lion (אריה), Virgin (בתולה) (a richly decorated figure sitting on a throne), Balance (מאזנים) (man holding the balance), Scorpion (עקרב), Archer (קשת) (man shooting to the right), Lamb (גדי) (destroyed together with its inscription and restored unskilfully), Aquarius (ודלי) (man drawing water from well in a bucket), Fishes (ודגים). The bands separating the panels contain plain stripes and dots, *B 2* and row of sprigs *F 13*. In the corners of the square are four winged busts of women, richly ornamented and inscribed respectively: תקופת טבת (Winter), תקופת תשרי (Autumn), תקופת תמוז (Summer), [תקופת ני]סן

(Spring). The corner-fields are sprinkled with fruits, flowers, birds. (*c*) Sacrifice of Isaac. Above a strip with palm-trees. Lower register with figures, from left to right: Two servants in short tunics, one holding donkey, the other unpacking it; Ram (placed vertically) bound to tree, inscribed והנה אייל. Above, a hand emerging from a dark cloud; below, אל תשלח, Abraham, bearded, dressed in a long robe, holding a knife in his right hand (אברהם); above on the right Isaac (יצחק) kneeling in an attitude of supplication, his hands bound; finally altar on which a fire is burning. The field is strewn with branches.

(3) In the aisles: simple patterns. Near the western entrance a rectangle filled with circles inside *B 2*; each circle with black dot in the centre. The interstices are filled with small circles.

Two inscriptions, each in a *tabula ansata*:

1. Μν⟨η⟩σθ⟨ῶ⟩σιν (ε)ὑ τε|χνῖτ(αι) εὐ κάμνον|τες τ⟨ὸ⟩ ἔργον τοῦ|τ⟨ο⟩ Μαριανὸς καὶ | Ἀνινὰς ὑ(ι)ός.

In honoured memory of the artists who made this work well, Marianos and his son Aninas.

2. . . . /[הדין פ]סיפסה אתקבע בשתה/. . . [ל]מלכותה דיוסטינוס מלכ[ה]
[דאתח]טין חטייה מאת/ד[ינרין] . . . אתנדבון כל בני/ק[הלתה ?] . . . בי רבי/
א . . . [דכירין] לטב כל/ב[ני] . . . . [אמ]ן.

This mosaic was laid down in the year . . . of the reign of Emperor Justinus . . . who gave a hundred dinars . . . gave all members (sons) of the community (?) . . . Rabbi . . . honoured be the memory of all sons . . . Amen.

L. 4, suggested reading by E. L. Sukenik: דאתנדב לשבוק חטייה, *who donated for forgiveness of the sins.*

L. 5. [ק[ריתא ?]

Of the two emperors named Justin, Sukenik prefers Justin I (518–27) on historical grounds.

The mosaic is executed all in stone, save some glass cubes used in order to add lustre to the precious stones represented in the ornaments of the Seasons.[1] It is the work of two local artists and is independent in style from the main trend of mosaic art as shown, e.g., in the mosaics of near-by Beisān.

Bibl.: Sukenik in *Tarbiṣ*, I, 1929, pp. 111–17, Pls. I–V; Barrois in *RB*, 1930, pp. 265 ff., Pls.; Sukenik in *Bericht über die Hundertjahrfeier des Archäologischer Instituts*, pp. 385–9; McCown in *BASOR*, No. 37, 1930, p. 16 f., 4 figs.; Sukenik in *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, s.v. Bet Alfa; S. A. Cook, *The Religion of Ancient Palestine*, London, 1930, p. 207, n. 3; Sukenik, *Beit Alpha*, Jerusalem, 1932.

[1] The use of glass cubes to heighten the effect of ornaments occurs in African mosaics since the third century A.D. Cf. L. Poinssot and R. Lantier in *Mons. Piot*, 1924, pp. 78 ff.

23. BEIT JIBRĪN. XX. I. V.

(1) Casual discovery 1921, cleared by the École archéologique française. Mosaic pavement of room measuring 9·50 × 5 m.

Border: approx. 1 m. wide, representing a hunt. It begins in the south-east corner at a house, from which the hunter is galloping away through a phantastic vegetation. (Here the border is interrupted by a circular medallion representing a draped female bust, with head covered, holding two ducklings.) Beyond are an elephant and an eagle. In the south-west corner a smaller house (a farm?) is represented, then a hare, a wolf, and two sheep. Next a shepherd holding out his right hand.[1] At the end the rider is seen attacking three animals in turn: (*a*) on foot, having tied his horse to a tree (the animal attacked is lost, with the whole north-west angle); (*b*) on horseback, a panther (here follows the south-west angle, destroyed); (*c*) again on foot, a bear. Here the strip ends by returning to its point of departure. The representation goes clockwise round the room.

Field: Bordered by *B 1*+*B 9*. The rectangular panel is divided into ten octagonal panels by one vertical and four horizontal strips. At the intersections of the strips are four circular medallions, showing from south-west to north-east: (*a*) Ἔαρ (Spring) bust of girl holding cup with bird perching on it; (*b*) Γῆ (Earth) crowned with vine-branches and corn-ears, holding fruits in her sash;[2] (*c*) θέρ[ος] (Summer) holding a sickle in her right hand and a sheaf of corn in her left (the head has been destroyed by a circular excision, which has removed also the end of the inscription);[3] (*d*) *I 10*.[4]

In the ten octagonal panels, bordered by *A 6*, the following pairs of animals are represented, facing each other (from south-west to north-east and from right to left): (*a*) stag and hunting-dog; (*b*) lioness and ram; (*c*) boar and bear; (*d*) lion and an animal (destroyed); (*e*) leopard (or jaguar) and antelope. Each animal is placed on a ground-line and surrounded by plants suggesting its natural milieu.

The square and rectangular pieces, 27 in all, filling the strips between the medallions, contain a variety of patterns, partly striped and partly forming knotted bands. Note the following border patterns used as repeating patterns: *B 1*+*B 9*, *B 12*; a link of the *H 5* pattern;[4] *J 1*; *I 11–13*;[5] boxes seen in perspective.[5] Some of them include birds. The corners of the medallions are filled with rows of counterchanging chevrons.

The cubes are on the whole of uniform size, 7–8 mm. sq. (*opus tessellatum*). Marble pieces of the *opus vermiculatum* variety are only sparingly used for the finer details of the design. No glass or paste cubes were noticed.

[1] A salute to the rider?

[2] It seems that the mosaicist has used the standing type of Autumn (a female bust crowned with vine and holding fruits) and has labelled it Earth. This would explain how Autumn is missing in the pavement. Winter is represented, as recognized by Vincent, in the draped figure in the south side of the border. Very similar busts—without inscriptions, the Autumn crowned with leaves and grapes—were found at Sens (see H. de Villefosse, *Mons. Piot*, 1913, pp. 89 ff., Pl. IX). See also *Inventaire*, II, 752, 825, and II (Suppl.), 116 *a*, III, 166. But note the representation of *Terra Mater* (or the Year?), ibid., II, 752.

[3] It is remarkable that the destruction, clearly of the 'discriminating' type known from Jerash and elsewhere, has stopped short at mutilating one single panel.

[4] Cf. Crowfoot, Pl. XIII (2) (A.D. 526).

[5] Ibid., Pl. X (A.D. 529–33).

Vincent dates this mosaic on internal evidence of style, dresses, technique, architecture, conventions, to the 'Antonine period',[1] before the end of the third century A.D.[2]

(2)–(10) Cleared 1924 by the École archéologique française.

(2) East of (1), 0·43 m. below (1). Remains of a mosaic pavement destroyed by the construction of (1).

Surround: *H 3* with crosses in centre of each lozenge and at each crossing. Border: *A 2–B 13–B 8*.[3]

Field: strip of two rows of boxes seen in perspective, with a cross on the upper surface. Three medallions surrounded by guilloche *B 2*. Remainder destroyed.

(3) North of (1), 0·54 m. below (1). Surface ascertained 5·80 m. Surround and part of field sprinkled with indented squares. Border: *A 2* and *B 2*.[4]

(4) Gallery south-east of excavations field, paved with *opus sectile* of many-coloured marble set out in geometrical patterns in square panels. 47, 49, and 51 cm. above (1).

(5) Remains of mosaic pavement of white tesserae, below (4). 27 cm. above (1).

(6) Traces of mosaic pavement in extreme south-west corner of the excavation. 19 cm. above (1).

(7) 0·47 m. above (1). *H 7* in guilloche of ochre, red, and blue strands. Twice repaired (*a*) with black, red, and white cubes placed irregularly; (*b*) large white tesserae.

(8) South of (1); below (7), 2 cm. above (1). Pavement *c.* 3 × 2·25 m.

Border: *A 2*. Field: Vine trellis with grapes, tendrils, and leaves developing out of amphora and forming eight round medallions: (*a*) Bottom row: two stags on each side of the amphora. (*b*) Middle row, right: partridge; centre: falcon or hawk with bulla on red string[5]; left: quail. (*c*) Top row: right: duck; centre: pheasant; left: crane. All birds picking at the grapes, except the falcon and the crane, which is scratching its head.

Above the field two peacocks holding a garland in their beaks. Above the garland three sprigs *F 23*. Above the sprigs inscription:

Χριστοῦ παμβασιλῆος|ἐκόσμησα τὸ μέλαθρον|Οὔλας ὁλὸν ψηφῖσιν ἰλίων|διὰ μαθητῶν|τοῦδ' ἱερεὺς ἀμύμων|'Οβοδιανὸς ἠπιόθυμος.

I have decorated the house of Christ, the Universal Monarch, with mosaics, the floor and the entrance, through my disciples (or: *in memory of His disciples*) (*I*) *His blameless priest, Obodianos the Gentle.*

(9) East of (8). White mosaic sprinkled with black crosslets of four cubes.

(10) North-east of (9), 0·51 m. above (1). Mosaic decorated with red and dark-blue crosses.

[1] As classified by Gauckler, *Daremberg-Saglio*, s.v. Musivum opus.

[2] To the references quoted for busts of Seasons, add *Inventaire*, I (2), 1378, II, 795, II (Suppl.), 71 *c* 4, 71 *f* 3, 73 *a*, 74 *a*, 76 *a*, 560 *b* 5, III, 181, 194, 216.

[3] The type *B 13* flanked by *B 8* occurs in the Qabr Hiram mosaic (E. Rénan, *Mission de Phénicie*, Pl. XLIX), dated A.D. 389 or A.D. 576. It is remarkable that it should occur here *below* the Roman mosaic.

[4] Not visible in drawing.

[5] Cf. Nos. 125, 133 and notes.

The order followed in the above enumeration is that of publication. The chronological arrangement, as stated by Abel, is as follows:

I. Graeco-Roman villa: 1st period, (2) (3) (5); 2nd period (end of the third century A.D.), (1) (4).

II. Christian chapel, *c.* A.D. 500 (8).

III. Re-erection of a church after Arab invasion: (7) (9) (10); twice repaired, as seen in (7).

Parallels for the vine trellis are quoted in the Concluding Note, paragraph 7.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1922, pp. 259–81, 4 figs., Pls. VIII–X; Abel in *RB*, 1924, pp. 584–604, Figs. 1–4, Pls. X–XVI (incl. plans).

Ment.: S. A. Cook, *The Religions of Ancient Palestine*, London, 1930, p. 205 f.; E. W. G. Masterman in *QSt.*, 1926, p. 179; *BBSAJ*, 1922, p. 8; ibid., 1924, p. 77; *CAIL*, 1922, p. 41; *Syria*, 1925, p. 203 f.; Klein in *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, s.v. Bet Gubrin.

24. BEIT JIMĀL. XVII. J. u.

Church cleared in 1916.

(1), (2) Sacristy and west annex paved with white mosaics.

(3) Church: (*a*) Central nave. Remains of two pavements:

(i) Border: *B 1–B 12–B 1*. Field: Remains of circular medallions.

(ii) Rectangle interlaced with circle. In circle (r.—0·63 m.) inscription: . . . φε|. . . ου|. . . ⁻ου|. . . ρυμε|. . . εο. In rectangle: four circles with star in corners, in centre rhomb *I 6*. Inside the rhomb Fig. *I 3*.[1]

(*b*) Intercolumnar spaces: Geometric patterns combining rhombs, circles, knotting bands.

(*c*) South aisle: Border, *B 9*. Field, *B 14* enclosing squares with various interlaced figures, crosses, &c. *Inter alia* Figs. *I 2*, *I 4*, and *I 5*.

(*d*) Choir: White pavement with black and red crosslets.

The pavement is similar in style to those of Umm er-Rūs and Deir Daqla.

Bibl.: M. Gisler in *HL*, 1917, pp. 18 ff. (Fig.); Abel in *RB*, 1919, p. 244 f. (Fig.); Mallon in *Biblica*, 1922, pp. 502–7; Gisler, Καφαργαμαλα, München-Gladbach, 1923.

25. BEIT NATTĪF. XVII. J. u.

Room in house of Ibrahim Ahmad Khumayyis. 3·05 × 3 m. Surround sprinkled with red and black crosses. Border: *A 2*. Field: *J 6*. The leaves are in red with black border and stalk, and measure 0·16 × 0·08 m. 45 tesserae in 10 cm. sq.[2]

Bibl.: Mentioned by Séjourné in *RB*, 1892, p. 263.

[1] This and most of the other patterns in this pavement can be matched in the pavement of the Milesian basilica, dating from Justinian's time (*Milet*, Vol. I, fasc. 7, Pl. XXV).

[2] Heart-shaped or ivy leaves were regarded in Africa as having the power to ward off the evil eye (L. Poinssot and R. Lantier in *Mons. Piot*, 1924, Vol. XXVII, p. 84 n.). See there also as to the dependence of Punic symbols of divinity on Syrian lore. Similar leaves (fruits?) were observed in a pavement found last year at Jerash (*AASOR*, 1930, p. 57).

26. BEIT SHI'ĀR. XXI. L. V.

Pavement of a church or chapel discovered in 1902.

Room 15 × 8–10 m., paved with mosaics reported as similar to those of Umm er-Rūs. Inscription:

[Ὑπὲρ ἀν]τιλή[μψεως τῶν]καρποφο[ρούντων . . .|. . . Κάσιωνκ(αὶ) Ἰωάνιν Ζαχαρί[αν] . . .|[καὶ Ἰω]άνιν Ἀβεσόμβον κ(αὶ) Ἰωάνιν κ(αὶ) Ρ . . .|. . .]α ἐτελιώθη τὸ ἔρ̣γ̣ο̣ν ἔτ(ει) . . .

For the help of the benefactors . . . Cassion, John, Zacharias and John Abesombos and John and . . . the work was completed in the year . . . .

The inscription was dated by Germer-Durand on epigraphical grounds to the latter half of the sixth century.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1903, pp. 612–14, plan and Fig.; Germer-Durand in *EO*, 1908, pp. 303 ff.; Jacoby, 34 *a*; Horning, p. 133; Meistermann, *La patrie de St. Jean Baptiste*, Paris, 1904, pp. 92–9, Fig. 5; Mader, *Altchristl. Basiliken*, pp. 204 f.

27. BEIT SŪRĪK. XVII. L. t.

Casual discovery in 1901, almost immediately destroyed after discovery.

Tabula ansata measuring 1·20 × 1 m., containing 7 lines of *c.* 16 letters each, each line 13 cm. high. The letters are in black, the lines and a diacritical mark in red. A cup (?) in the left ansa.

Vincent in *RB*, 1901, pp. 444–8, Pl. III, b:

+ Ἐπὶ τοῦ . . . ψ ανουσι|ιακῷ[βου] . . . αν|Α . . .|κ̣(αὶ) ε̣ι̣ . . .|Ζωο̣ . . .|π κε .·. κ(ου)λ̣|ανεργον . . .

Clermont-Ganneau in *RAO*, V (1903), pp. 46 ff.:

+ Ἐπὶ τ̣ο̣ῦ̣[. . . Στε]φάν(ου) Λ̣|ιακ̣ῷ[ν(ου) καὶ . . . κ̣ο̣ῦ̣ ἀν|α̣[γνώστου? καὶ?]|κ(αὶ) Ε[. . . καὶ]|Ζωο̣[ίμου? . . . ἐν ἔ]τ(ε)ι κε′ κ(υρίου) Ἀ̣[ναστασίου τό π]ᾶν ἔργον ἐ̣[τελείωθη].

In the time of the (pious?) Stephan, deacon, and . . . kos, reader, and . . . and E . . . and Zosimos . . ., in the year 25 of Emperor A(nastasius?) the whole work was completed.

Anastasius was the only emperor whose name begins with an A or Λ and who reigned over 25 years (A.D. 491–518—this would date the inscription to A.D. 516).

Bibl.: l.c. and Jac., 34; Horning, p. 130; Strzygowski in *ZDPV*, 1901, p. 158, n. 1.

28. BEIT TĪMĀ. XX. F. V.

Pavement at cemetery south of village, close to a rubble cistern, probably part of a water-reservoir or press. Visible portion composed of plain white tesserae, 2–3 cm. sq., much weathered.

29. BEIT 'ŪR ET TAHTĀ. XVII. K. S.

Mosaic pavement of a church, covered up, on property of Sh. Aḥmad el 'Ūrī.

Bibl.: Séjourné in *RB*, 1898, p. 122; Horning, p. 131 (where the reference to *Biblical World*, V, 1897, is wrong).

30. BEITŪNYĀ. XVII. L. S.

House of Isma'īl Azāra. Mosaic pavement depressed in two places to form cups. Total area now existing 4 m. sq. Made of plain white tesserae, 42 in 10 cm. sq.

31. BENEI BERĀQ. XIII. H. p.

Mosaic pavement discovered in 1926. 50 m. sq., of plain white tesserae. Partly damaged.

32. BETHANY (EL ʿEIZARĪYA). XVII. M. t.

Covered-up mosaic in derelict house, built on ruins of a church.

Ment.: Horning, p. 131.

33–4. BETHLEHEM

33. (1) Near necropolis, discovered in 1895.
Fragments of ordinary white mosaic.
(2) Mosaic pavement in colours, floor of church. Inscription:
Ἀνοίξατέ μοι πύλας | δικαιοσύνης εἰσελ | θὼν ἐν αὐταῖς ἐξο | μολογήσομαι τῷ κ(υρί)ῳ | Αὕτη ἡ πύλη τοῦ + | κ(υρίο)υ δικαῖοι εἰσελεύ | σονται ἐν αὐτῇ. ××Α×ω××.[1]
Ps. CXVII, 19–20.

The pattern and technique are said to indicate the fourth–sixth centuries as date of the mosaic.

Bibl.: Séjourné in *RB*, 1895, p. 442; L(agrange), ibid., p. 625 f.; Horning, p. 132.

34. Deir er Raʿwāt (Shepherds' Grotto).
Few traces of medieval mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: Guérin, *Judée*, I, p. 213; Horning, p. 132; Meistermann, *Migdal-Ader et Siar el-Ghanem*, Jerusalem, 1925, p. 34.

35–6. BETHPHAGE. XVII. M. t.

Franciscan property. East end of enclosure.
35. Christian tomb. Crude white mosaic.
36. Opposite the tomb. Tesserae.

Bibl.: Barrois in *RB*, 1928, p. 262.

37. BĪR YAʿQŪB. XI. N. O.

Well mouth has a white mosaic border of rough tesserae.

Bibl.: *SWP*, II, p. 174; III, p. 437; Séjourné in *RB*, 1893, p. 242 f., plan; Horning, p. 121

38. EL BURJALIYA. XX. H. V.

Mosaic pavement 70 m. off Beit Jibrīn road. Plain white tesserae, 28–30 cubes in 10 cm. sq.

39–41. CAESAREA. VIII. I. k. (Cf. also Nos. 337 ff.)

39. East of Crusaders' wall, many black, white, and red tesserae.
40. West of the Qaʿala, two mosaic pavements one above the other. On a stone

[1] For references to inscriptions beginning Αὕτη ἡ πύλη see A. Alt, *Die griechischen Inschriften der Palaestina Tertia* (Denkmalschutzkommando, 2), Berlin, 1921, p. 14, n. 5, to which add *RB*, 1892, p. 585; *Le Cosmos*, 1889, p. 73; *RB*, 1914, p. 227, n. 2; Thomsen, 24; Mader, *Altchristl. Basiliken*, p. 182 f.; cf. Nos. 112, 125 (4).

pavement covered with rubble, white marble tesserae in grey mortar. Above this a bed of mortar mixed with charcoal, with cobble-stones above it. On the stones second tessellated floor in white cement.

41. Similar to **40**, in north-west corner of Crusaders' town.

Bibl.: (1) Guérin, *Samarie*, II. 329; (2) and (3) *SWP*, II. 17.

43. DĀLIAT EL KARMIL. V. K. i.

Quantities of loose tesserae, mostly white, some black, some red.

44–6. DAWARTA. XI. N. O.

44. Tessellated pavements 50 cm. deep.

(*a*) Coarse pavement with cubes hardly squared.

(*b*) Finer pavement of cubes $3\frac{3}{4}$ cm. sq. with pattern representing lozenges and leaves. Colours: white, brown, red, pink, yellow, blue. Some glass tesserae.

Bibl.: *SWP*, II. 179.

45. Tesserae, 18 cm. sq. on the average, seen strewn on ground. Colours: red, black, white.

46. On slope of hill remains of vaulted rooms with tesserae.

47. ED DEIR. XXI. M. W.

Large building to the south of the site. In one of the chambers to the north of the courtyard scattered white tesserae (1·5 cm. sq.).

48. DEIR ʿALLA. XIV. J. q.

Foundations of chapel with a white mosaic pavement formed by small cubes.

Bibl.: Guérin, *Samarie*, II, p. 122.

49. DEIR EL ʿASAL. XXI. J. X.

Remains of church with three apses in north part of ruin. Tesserae.

Bibl.: Mader, *Altchristliche Basiliken*, p. 157.

50. DEIR ʿASFĪN. XI. J. n.

Mosaic pavement near cistern, probably floor of a small basin. Remaining portion measures *c.* 60 × 40 cm. White tesserae, *c.* 20 in 10 cm. sq.

Ment.: *SWP*, II, p. 179.

51. DEIR ʿASFŪR. XVII. J. u.

(1) Building 32 m. sq., in prolongation of which to south there was a mosaic representing vine trellis forming medallions containing animals and birds. A fragment, representing a gazelle, is preserved in the Agricultural School of the Salesian Fathers at Beit Jimāl.

(2) 2·50 m. to south of (1). White mosaic, 25 tesserae in 10 cm. sq.

52. DEIR EL 'AZAR. XVII. L. t.

Remains of a Byzantine basilica, 30 × 20 m., excavated in 1907 and now partly incorporated in the existing church.

(1) In pavement of church. 3·35 × 1·80 m. Border: *A2* enclosing a white and red band. Field: *H2* with diamonds in squares (one each) and lozenges (three each). 36 tesserae in 10 cm. sq. Colours: red and black on white.

(2) Border in front of apse. Surround: 2·40 × 0·70 m. white, sprinkled with crosslets and containing a *tabula ansata* without inscription. Border: *B16* with diamonds outside and sprigs *F16* inside the lines. Field: destroyed. 64 tesserae in 10 cm. sq. Colours: black, red, and brown on white.

(3) Outside church. 4 × 2·80 m. Square formed by *A2*. In square inscribed two concentric circles, the outer forming round the inner a border of eight interlacing small circles. The central circle contains a diamond filled with chequer pattern. In two corners ends of a diagonal line, in the two others leaves. White mosaic round the circle. Colours: black and red on white. 36 tesserae in 10 cm. sq.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1907, pp. 414–17; Piellat in *Jérusalem*, 1907, pp. 587–91, 4 Figs.; *Ment.*: Horning, p. 131.

53. DEIR DAQLA. XIV. K. q.

Remains of three-aisled church with fragments of a pavement.

(1) Outside building: coarse mosaics.

(2) Central nave: 6·09 m. broad. Coloured mosaic.

(3) Right aisle: 3·35 m. broad. Surround: *A15* with crosslets in each square. Border: *A19* framed by *A2*. Field: *J1* with eight-pointed stars in the centre.

Dated to the fourth or fifth century.

Bibl.: F. M. Drake in *Burlington Magazine*, 1919, p. 145.

54. DEIR ED DIBBĀN. XVI. I. u.

Bedding of a mosaic pavement.

55. DEIR IBN 'UBAID (ST. THEODOSIUS). XVII. N. u.

(1) In Crypt, near north entrance: Mosaic put together from pieces found.

(2) North-east of entrance to crypt: white mosaic.

(3) East of (2): Terrace with white mosaic.

(4) Fragments of mosaic reported in garden.

Bibl.: E. Weigand in *BZ*, 1914/15, p. 173 f. (plan); Tesserae seen by Guérin, *Judée*, III, p. 89; *Ment.*: Horning, p. 131.

(5) In courtyard of convent mosaic areas 7·30 × 6·50 m. and 2·50 × 6 m. (*a*) *H3*. (*b*) Inscription in four lines with border *A2*.

Κ(ύρι)ε Ἰ(ησο)ῦ Χ(ριστ)έ, ἀνάπ|αυσον τὰς|ψυχὰς τῶν [δού]λων (?) σου.

Lord Jesus Christ, give repose to the souls of Thy servants.

Bibl.: Alt in *PJb*, 1925, p. 14.

25 tesserae in 10 cm. sq. Colours: white, red, black. 60 × 1·37 m.
The convent has known two main building periods: *c.* A.D. 460 and in the second quarter of the sixth century. It was re-erected in the nineties of the last century.

56–7. DEIR EL MUKLIK. XVIII. O. t.

56. Traces of white mosaic pavement round well mouth.
Bibl.: Th. Fast in *ZDPV*, 1913, p. 31.

57. (1) Pavement of red, black, and white tesserae in front of church, including large fish (98 cm. long). Tesserae 1·3 cm. sq.
(2) East of altar: Triple border-lines. Field: *J1*.
(3) Fragment showing small dolphin in red, black, yellow, and white.
Bibl.: *SWP*, III, p. 199; D. J. Chitty in *QSt.*, 1928, pp. 141, 145, plan Pl. I, Pl. VII, Figs. 12, 13.

58. DEIR QAL'A. XIV. K. q.

Remains of chapel, measuring 8 × 32 paces, paved with white mosaic.
Bibl.: Guérin, *Samarie*, II, p. 126.

59. DEIR SERŪR. XI. L. n.

Tessellated pavement in interior of eastern building.
Bibl.: *SWP*, II, p. 181.

60. DEIR SIĀR EL GHANAM. XVII. M. u.

(1) Terrace paved with white mosaic cubes of moderate size.
(2) North of (1). Ruins of monastery, also paved with mosaic.
Bibl.: Guarmani, *Il Migdal Ader* . . ., Beirut, 1859; Guérin, *Judée*, I, p. 215; Meistermann, *Migdal-Ader et Siar el-Ghanem* (ouvr. posthum.), Jerusalem, 1925, pp. 8, 11, Plan on p. 26.

61. DEIR SIM'ĀN. XIV. K. q.

On platform in north-western part of site scattered mosaic cubes.
Bibl.: Guérin, *Samarie*, II, p. 125.

62. DEIR WĀDĪ EL QILT. XVIII. O. s.

(1) In the cell of a monk Leontios. Pavement showing square inscribed in circle: above, φῶς ζωῆς; below, Αὼ. In the circle: Ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας καὶ ἀντιλήμψεως τῶν καρποφορησάντων καὶ καρποφορούντων ὧν Κύριος γνώσκει τὰ ὀνόματα.
For the salvation and succour of those who gave or do give, whose names the Lord knows.
Bibl.: R. Kraetzschmar in *MuNDPV*, 1897, p. 55 f.; Clermont-Ganneau in *RAO*, 1898, p. 174; *RB*, Bulletin 1902, p. 158; Koikylides, τὰ κατὰ τὴν λαύραν . . . τοῦ Χουζιβᾶ; Jerusalem, 1901; Baumstark, p. 140; Horning, p. 131 f.

(2) Pavement of church. Byzantine imperial eagle. Below, name of Kallinikos, the restorer of the pavement.

(3) Ibid. Border: apparently *B 2*. Field: *H 8*. Inscription:

[Φιλάνθρωπε μνήσθητι] | τοῦ δούλου σοῦ ΙΖϡΘ.

Friend of man, remember Thy servant . . .

L. 1 destroyed during the war.

Germer-Durand (quoted by P. Lagrange) read the last words: 'Ι[νδικτιῶνος] Ζ ϡ[ανθικοῦ]θ = 9th Xanthikos of the 7th year of the indiction. Athanasiades supposed the date to be 6069 A.M. = 1561. A. M. Schneider suggests that the letters might have formed a name; Lagrange interpreted them as equivalent to A.D. 1234.

(4) Chapel of St. Stephan. Remains of mosaic pavement: *H 1*.

Dating: (2), repairs effected in 1179; (3), second half of the fifth century, as shown by technique (A. M. Schneider). The inscription is of later date.

Bibl. (2)–(4): Lagrange in *RB*, 1892, p. 443; Athanasiades, Ἡ ἱερὰ μονὴ τοῦ Χοζεβᾶ, Athens, 1895; A. M. Schneider in *RQ*, 1931, pp. 309 f., 312 (plan facing p. 311).

63. DŪBIL. V. K. i.

Plot of Sh. Azzam.

(1) On white bedding: *J 3*; inside each circle, *F 15*.

(2) White mosaic. 16 cubes in 10 cm. sq.

64–5. DŪRĀ. XXI. K. W.

64. In and near the village. Tesserae.

65. East of the village, in Wādī el Qumra. Wine-press with mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: Mader, *Altchristliche Basiliken*, p. 154.

66. DUWAIMA. XI. N. O.

Excavated by Tyrwhitt Drake in 1872.

Mosaic pavement set in cement, of white, pale yellow, red pink, blue-black tesserae forming heart-shaped leaves,[1] twists, &c. Cubes 1·25 cm. sq. Other cubes, 1 cm. sq. scattered over site. The pavement was said to extend for 54 sq. m.

Bibl.: Tyrwhitt Drake in *QSt.*, 1872, p. 190.

67. 'EIN 'ARRŪB. XXI. L. V.

Fragment of pavement said to have been discovered at 'Ein 'Arrūb. Published from drawing.[2] Church 20 × 8–10 m.

(*a*) Semicircle (apse). Border: Row of semicircles opening inwards. Field: Two trees flanked by two stags, each stag plucking at leaves deep down on the trunk of the trees. Field sprinkled with crosslets and diamonds.

(*b*) Fragment of pavement of nave. Border: *B 2* three times repeated. Field: Inscription. Below it sprinkled crosses:

Ἅ]γ(ιος) Πλή[σιπ]πος Καρποφώ | ρ]ο(υ) καθὼς Κ(ύριος) Ἰωάν[νης] Ζαχαρίας | Ἰω]άννης Ἀββὰ συνέβη Κύριον Ἰωάννην, Κ(ύριο)ς | [ἐτελεύ τ]α, τελέσας ρ'τῶν ἐτ[έων].

[1] Cf. No. 25, note 4.

[2] Vincent (*RB*, 1903, p. 614) and Meistermann (l.c.) query the existence of this mosaic and suggest that there has been a confusion with the Beit Shi'ār pavement.

Saint Plesippos, son of Karpophoros, like Saint John, the son of Zacharias (John the Abbot agreed with Saint John), the Saint died, having completed 100 years.

E. Zaccaria mentioned also the representation of one person baptizing another.

Bibl.: G. A. Barton in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, 1903, pp. 41–4; E. Zaccaria, quoted in Mommert, *Das Praetorium des Pilatus*, p. 163; Meistermann, *La patrie de St. Jean Baptiste*, pp. 92–3.

68. ʿEIN ED DIRWA. XXI. K. V.

Mosaics reported under ruins of old church.

Bibl.: Schick in *ZDPV*, 1886, p. 162.

69. ʿEIN DŪK

Accidentally exposed by explosion of a shell in 1918. Cleared in 1919 and excavated in 1921 by the École Archéologique Française.

Synagogue paved with mosaics with a total area of 350 sq. m.

(1) Before entrance. Panel with seven-branched candlestick.

(*a*) Inscription above the candlestick, 1·64 m. long. Letters *c.* 6 cm.

דכיר לטב פנחס כהנה בר יוסטה דיהב | טימי פסיפסה | מן דידה ומרישת

Honoured be the memory of Pinḥas the Priest, son of Yusta, who donated the price of the mosaic from his own means and the roof . . .

Klein proposes to read טימי פסיפסה ומרישת מן דידה

(*b*) Inscription to left and right of the candlestick:

ד[כ]ירה | לטב | רבקה | אתתה | פינחס

Honoured be the memory of Rebecca the wife of Pinḥas.

(2) Central nave:

(A) Square 4·05 m. with inscribed circle representing the signs of the Zodiac. In the centre the Sun on its chariot; in the segments the twelve signs (up to now published: the Virgin (בתולה), female figure with outstretched hands in the position of a 'praying woman'; the Ram (טלה); the Crab (סרטן); the Fishes (דגים); the Lion (אריה); in the corners of the square figures of the Seasons.[1] Published: a female figure with outstretched hands, תקופת תשרי, standing in place of תקופת תמוז; תקופת ניסן mutilated; in place of ניסן letters ל . . . י

Below this square, inscription 1·24 m. long, letters *c.* 0·05 m., bordered: above *A 12*, below row of *F 28*.

דכירה לטב חליפו ברת רבי ספרה | דאתחזק[ת] בהדין אתרה [קדי]שה אמן

Honoured be the memory of Ḥalifu, daughter of Rabbi Safrah, who has shared in this holy place, Amen.

(B) 14 × 6·50 m. Field excavated 1919.

Surround: squares and hexagons on white ground.

[1] This decoration is found also at Beth Alpha. S. A. Cook suggested a possible connexion with the Twelve Tribes, honoured near the spot.

Border: Bead and reel; *B 7* black on white; *B 3*; *B 8* white on black.

Field: *H 5*. Animals and birds in panels and medallions, e.g. hare leaping in high grass, pheasant, jackal.

(C) South end of (B). Daniel in lions' den. Panel surrounded by double bluish line. Preserved outline of lion and parts of arms of Daniel.

Inscription between Daniel and lion:

[ד]כיר לטב | בינימין פרנסה | בר יוסה.

[ד]כירין לטב כל מן | [ד]מתחזק ויהב או | [י]הב בהדן אתרה | [ק]רישה בן דהב בן | [כ]סף בן [כ]ל מקמה | [ל]ה יא . . . . . ן ח. קהון | בהדן אתרה קדישה | אמן.

Honoured be the memory of Benjamin the Manager, the son of Yoseh. Honoured be the memory of all those who exerted themselves and gave or who shall give[1] *for this holy place either gold or silver or anything of value. Let them . . . their part (?) in this holy place. Amen.*

L. 6 read in different ways: Vincent-Carrière, יאובדון ה.קהון; Dalman, יאחדון חלקהון; Clermont-Ganneau, יאחרון חוקהון; Torrey, דהיא להון חוקהון; Slousch, תהי להן חזקהון; Marmorstein, והיאיתין חוקהון; Klein, [י]הוא [להו]ן חו[ל]קהון

Inscriptions to the right of Daniel:

Above, דניא[ל] שלום, *Daniel, Peace.*

Below, דכיר לט[ב] | שמיאל, *Honoured be the memory of Samuel.*

(D) Panel with Jewish sacred emblems: Thorah shrine, flanked by candlesticks, &c. Above the panel double flowers, *B 9* (very crude); *B 7*. Between the two, inscriptions:

(*a*) 1·35 m. long; letters *c.* 5½ cm. high:

דכירין לטב מרות . . . טונה ויע[ר] | ברה דהנון מתחזקין בה[דין] אתרה | [קדישה] . . . יהוא חולקהון בהדן אתר[ה] [קדיש]ה אמ[ן]

Honoured be the memory of Marutah (and) . . . tonah and Yair their son who exerted themselves to embellish this place. May they be . . . in this holy place, Amen.

L. 1. Klein: חרות . . . [ק]טונה ויא'ר

L. 3. Vincent-Carrière: נויין.

(*b*) East part of the same panel, facing (*a*). Maximum length preserved 0·80 m.

דכיר לטב | מרו . . . . | בר כרים [פה] . . . | הן לההון בה[דן אתרה קדישה אמן]

Honoured be the memory of Maru . . . (and) . . . son of Cris[pa?] . . . to them in (this holy place, Amen).

All images of living things in the pavement have been deliberately excised and the places repaired with cement or white cubes.

Local stones have been used for the cubes.

Dating: Vincent in *RB*, 1919—first century A.D. (of the 'Augustan' style according to the classification of Gauckler); the stylistic connexion with later pavements was,

[1] Cf. the καρποφορησάντων καὶ καρποφορούντων at Deir Wādī el Qilt.

however, admitted. Clermont-Ganneau suggested the fourth or fifth; in 1921 Vincent accepted the second half of the third; S. A. Cook proposed the fifth or earlier times; Torrey the fifth; S. Klein suggested, in the *Jüd.-Paläst. Corpus Inscr.*, a date before the second, as later the prohibition of the use of figured mosaics in synagogues was strictly enforced (on the other hand Clermont-Ganneau saw in the use of mosaic a sign of a date posterior to the second century). Later on S. Klein accepted the mosaic as Byzantine (fifth-sixth century) in view of the use of the term 'Marutah' (Lordship) and of the Zodiac. Clermont-Ganneau suggested that the synagogue belonged to a congregation of not strictly orthodox Jews, possibly Judaeo-Christians.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1919, pp. 532–63, 2 Figs.; ibid., in *RB*, 1921, p. 442 f., Pl. VIII, Fig. 2; Vincent and Carrière in *RB*, 1921, pp. 579–601, Pls. XV, XVI, 1 Facs.; Clermont-Ganneau in *CAIL*, 1919, pp. 86, 87–120 (Fig.), 298–300; ibid., 1921, pp. 141, 143–6; S. A. Cook in *QSt.*, 1920, pp. 82–7, 1 Fig.; Vincent in *Syria*, 1921, pp. 172–4, quoted by Clermont-Ganneau.

Ment.: Mosaic cubes seen in the place by V. Guérin in 1870, *Samarie*, I, p. 219; *BASOR*, No. 2, 1921, Fig. and p. 7; ibid., No. 4, 1921, p. 12; FitzGerald in *QSt.*, 1921, p. 185; Mallon in *Biblica*, 1921, pp. 134, 398 f.; Grant in *Smithsonian Report*, 1921, p. 543; Leclerq in *Cabrol-Leclerq*, s.v. Jericho, cols. 2231–3, Fig. 6173; Dalton, *East Christian Art*, Oxford, 1925, p. 296; Galling in *ZDPV*, 1927, pp. 310, 314; Klein, ibid., 1928, p. 136; S. A. Cook, *Religion of Ancient Palestine*, London, 1930, pp. 206 ff., Pl. XXXVII.

Inscription discussed in above and Klein, *Jüd.-Paläst. Corpus Inscriptionum*, Wien, 1920, pp. 69–74; Slousch in *JPOS*, 1921, pp. 33, 215; Marmorstein in *QSt.*, 1920, p. 139; ibid., 1921, p. 189 f.; Torrey in *Journ. Amer. Or. Soc.*, 1920, p. 141; Dalman in *PJB*, 1922/23, p. 63; Klein in *Yedīʿōt*, II, pp. 39–43.

70. ʿEIN EL FAWWĀR. XVIII. O. S.

Excavated 1931 by the Department of Antiquities.

Chapel and courtyards, with annexe.

(1) Courtyards paved with white tesserae.

(2) Chapel: white ground. Surround sprinkled with indented squares. Border: *A 12* interspaced with *F 19*. Field: *F 19* in quincunx formation.

(3) Annex south of chapel: As (2) less the border.

Bibl.: R. W. H. in *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities*, 1931, p. 151 f., Pl. LVII.

71. ʿEIN KĀRIM

Church of St. John.

(1) Mosaic pavement discovered in 1674. Now only traces of it are left behind the main altar.

Bibl.: Nau, *Voyage nouveau de la Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1744, p. 476; H. Maundrell, *A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, Oxford, 1703, p. 92; Meistermann, *La patrie de St. Jean Baptiste*, Paris, 1904, p. 185 f.

(2) In substructions of the porch. Border: Acanthus scroll forming medallions containing geometrical figures, a bird, &c. Crosslets in spandrels of the scroll. Field: Rectangle containing rhomb. In the corners: above, in each a pair of doves and plant; below, two peacocks facing each other. The rhomb is divided into nine

smaller rhombs: four contain *I9*, four a fret in perspective; the centre one contains the inscription:

Χαι|ρέσθε θ(εο)ῦ|μάρτυ|ρες

Hail, martyrs of God,

in black letters on red lines, inside a double black border.

Dating: Meistermann, fifth or sixth century, quoting de Rossi; Marucchi, fifth or at the latest first half of sixth; Germer-Durand, seventh.[1]

Bibl.: Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1893, p. 212; Meistermann, l.c., pp. 178–90, 196–203, Pl. in colours facing p. 178, photograph facing p. 192; Jacoby, 30; Baumstark, p. 140 f.; Horning, p. 130 f.; Mommert, *Das Prätorium des Pilatus*, p. 163.

72. ʿEIN ET TĀBIGHA. VI. P. g. (Cf. also No. 344.)

Basilica dated to the fourth century excavated in 1932 by the Goerres-Gesellschaft. Mosaic pavement including panel representing basket with two fishes and some loaves.

Bibl.: *Palestine Bulletin*, 6 March 1932. *Ment.*: Horning, p. 121.

73–4. GAZA. XIX. D. W.

73. Birket el Waqf, on road to Mīneh.

Fragments of tessellated pavement found in February 1930.

74. Hārat el Yahūd. Primitive mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: Gatt in *ZDPV*, 1884, p. 9.

75–9. GEZER. XVI. I. S.

Excavated or described in connexion with the P.E.F. excavations.

75. White tesserae, *c.* 1 cm. sq., occasionally 3 cm. sq., found in fields.

76. Wine-press (Waʿret Salāmeh) paved with white tesserae. Lower compartment (3·76 × 5·28 m.) square-set tesserae; upper compartment 5·02 × 4·82 m., border tesserae set square, in field set diagonally. Cup hollows and vats also paved.

77. Wine-press (Shaʿb Yaʿqūb). Receiving-vat, 1·79 m. sq., paved with large white tesserae.

78. Houses in Abū Shūsha village:

(*a*) Blue lozenges with V-shaped dots on white ground.

(*b*) *H1* with diamonds in squares.

79. Roman bath at ʿEin Yerda:

(*a*) Atrium. Border: *A2*. Field: *H3* with squares and lozenges within the squares.

(*b*) to (*c*) Three chambers (3·04 × 2·05 m.; 3·35 × 2·87 m.; 2·21 × 2·44 m.) paved with white mosaics.

Bibl.: Macalister in *QSt.*, 1904, p. 126; ibid., *The Excavation of Gezer*, London, 1912, Vol. I, p. 184 f., 229, 231, Fig. 70; Vol. II, pp. 52, 54, Fig. 245; Vol. III, Pls. L, CXXIX, Fig. 2; Horning, p. 134; G. A. Barton, *Archaeology and the Bible*, Philadelphia, Pl. XXI.

[1] The acanthus scroll resembles—especially as regards the filling of the medallions—a border of the Serdjilla pavement, dated 554 (or A.D. 473) (see H. C. Butler in *RA*, 1901, II, pp. 62 ff.; *RAO*, V, p. 288 f.). The rhomboid arrangement of the field recalls a mosaic at Jurançon (Blanchet, *Étude sur la décoration des édifices de la Gaule*, Paris, 1913, pp. 67 ff.).

80. GHĀBIYA. VIII. I. l.

Fragments of very rough mosaic pavements turned up by ploughing in January 1929.

81. GIVEÁT ELIYÁHU. XVII. M. t.

Mosaics found in 1931 excavations.

Bibl.: Millar-Burrows in *BASOR*, 1932, No. 45, p. 25.

82–3. HAIFA

82. German colony. Pavement of white mosaic (possibly remains of small Roman bath), 3·65 m. long, sloping to west. Tesserae of hard Carmel limestone, 2·5 cm. sq., laid in good mortar mixed with ashes and a little sand.

Bibl.: Schumacher in *QSt.*, 1887, p. 33 f., plan.

83. Roman tomb west of the main railway line, on property of ʿĪsā Saihūn. Tomb chamber 5 m. sq., paved with white mosaic, part of which remains.

Bibl.: Schumacher in *ZDPV*, 1890, p. 177, Fig. and plan.

84. HALHŪL. XXI. L. W.

Courtyard and house of Hasan Sālim Abū ʿAsaba. Mosaic pavement over which wall of a house has been built.

In the courtyard the pavement is almost entirely destroyed; there remain only a few white tesserae in the north-west corner and a trace of a circular Greek inscription in black letters.

In the house 7·75 m. × 50 cm. are preserved. This area is the border of a mosaic pavement with traces of a circular decoration extending under the wall of the house. The border is: black line—white ground with black indented squares—*A 11*—several black and red lines.

Ment.: *SWP*, III, p. 329.

85. EL HAMMĀM. VI. Q. h.

Found in the excavations of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society in 1921.

(1) Square 1·80 m. the side. Border: *B 2* in *A 2*. Field: *H 4*. The corner squares are divided by diagonals ending in small square. In central square, sprigs (*F 11*) in corners and diamond in middle. Colours: blue, red, brown, yellow.

(2) Below (1). Fragments of older mosaic.

(3) Fragments of white mosaic.

(4) Pavement (95 × 60 cm.) in four colours: red, brown, light and dark blue. Rectangle, with projections to the right and left, in twisted lines.

(5) Fragments of mosaic in another room similar to (4).

Dating: Slousch assigns (1) to the early Roman period, (4) to Byzantine times. P. Vincent thinks the fourth or fifth century A.D. a more likely date.

Bibl.: Slousch, *Qōbeṣ*, I, pp. 11, 30–1; Vincent in *RB*, 1922, pp. 117 ff.; Mallon in *Biblica*, 1921, p. 269; E. Grant in *Smithsonian Report*, 1921, p. 543.

86. EL HAMMEH (EAST OF THE JORDAN)

Excavated by the Department of Antiquities in 1932.

Synagogue. Rectangular building measuring 14·35 × 13 m., divided into three aisles, all paved with mosaics.

(1) Central nave with two panels:

(*a*) Main field. Border, *B2*. In south end of field rectangular panel 4·80 × 0·21 m. containing a four-line inscription in square Hebrew characters, grey or black on a white ground. About 90–100 tesserae in 10 cm. sq.

(*b*) To south of (*a*) in space 5·15 m. broad, a circular panel with 'rainbow' border, flanked by two lions. Behind each of the lions, a tree. The panel contains a ten-line inscription of the same characters as the preceding. Below the panel, a fillet terminating on either side in ivy leaf.

Both inscriptions, in Aramaic, commemorate benefactors of the Synagogue who contributed to the erection or repair of the building. The blessing of the 'King of the World' is implored on them and their children. The names of these benefactors are, among others: In the first inscription: Rabbi Tanhum ha-Levi, Monica of Susitha, Kyrios Leontios, Jose bar Dosi of Capernaum, Judan of Hitaya, and . . . of Arbela. In the second inscription: Kyria Proton (?), Kyrios Sallustios, Kyrios Photios, Kyrios Hanania, and Comes Theodoros (written Feodoros).

87–8. HERTSLIYÁ III. X. H. O.

87. Coloured mosaic reported to have been removed in the course of building the main street.

88. Small fragments of white tessellated pavements, probably belonging to presses observed at south end of the street.

89. ʿIMĀD ED DĪN. XI. N. O.

Shrine. (1) Pavement in *opus sectile* of geometric design. Red, black, and white slabs in sizes varying from 9 to 3 cm. sq.

(2) Fragments of mosaic flooring, 7·20 × 6·30 m., in red, blue, white.

Bibl. (2): *SWP*, II, p. 170.

90. IQRĪT. III. N. E.

White fragmentary pavement in front of house of Rashid Yūsuf Dāūd, apparently remains of a wine-press, 3·25 × 1·25 m. 16 cubes in 10 cm. sq.

91. JABAL FURAIDIS. XXI. M. V.

Donjon: Mosaic pavement of rough white and black tesserae. A fragment, of white tesserae, measuring 0·30 × 0·45 cm. is at present in the Louvre Museum, Paris (No. AO, 5981 a).

Bibl.: de Saulcy, *Voyage en Terre Sainte*, Vol. II, Appendix, p. 333. Quoted by Guérin, *Judée*, III, p. 126.

Ment.: de Saulcy, *Voyage*, Vol. I, p. 173; *SWP*, III, p. 332. Louvre fragment mentioned: de Villefosse, *Notice*, No. 75; Dussaud, *Monuments*, p. 60.

92. JABAL KAFSI. V. N. i.

Traces of ancient mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: *SWP*, I, p. 308.

93. JABAL EL MUNTĀR (?)

Many white tesserae scattered in Byzantine ruins.

Bibl.: Horning, p. 131.

94. JALĪL. XIII. H. p.

On road between the two quarters of the village. Pavement of plain white tesserae, 2–4 cm. sq.

95. JALJŪLYA. XIV. J. p.

Round old tank north of Tūlkarm road. About half of the uncovered portion of a white pavement destroyed. Remaining fragments measure 0·85 × 0·70 m. and 1·75 × 0·80 m. 16 cubes in 10 sq. cm.

96–7. JENĪN. VIII. N. l.

96. Garden of Asad Ḥabīb el Ḥaddād.

White mosaic pavement, *c.* 8 m. sq., discovered in August 1930. Tesserae about 1·5 cm. sq.

97. Hill north-east of the town. Tesserae.

Bibl.: B. Schmidt in *PJb*, 1918, p. 7.

98–9. JERICHO. XVIII. P. S. (Cf. also No. 347.)

98. In garden of the Russian Hospice.

(*a*) Pavement 2·97 × 2·77 m. Border: guilloche 0·10 m. broad, in north-east angle small basin paved with mosaics.

(i) Panel decorated with interlacings forming medallions. A flowered cross in the centre. Ancient repairs.

(ii) Inscription in grey cubes on white ground 0·82 × 2·35 m.:

+Θήκη μακαρι|ωτάτου Κυρια|κοῦ πρεσβ(υτέρου) |(καὶ) ἡγουμένου|τοῦ (καὶ)· συνστη|σαμένου τὸ|εὐαγὲς εὐκτή|ριον τοῦ ἁγίου|(καὶ)· ἐνΔόξου μάρ|τυρος Γεωργί|ου (καὶ)· Δωρησαμέ|νῳ τῇ ἁγιωτά(τη)|Νέᾳ ἐκ(κ)λησίᾳ τῆς|ἐνΔόξου Θεοτόκου|ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις· Ἐ|τελεύτησεν μηνὶ |Δεκενβρίου ια', ἰνΔ(ικτιῶνος)|ιε', βασιλ(ε)ίας τοῦ Δεσ|πότου ἡμῶν· Φλα(ουίου)|Ἰουστίνου ἔτους|τὸ β'+.

The grave of the blessed Cyriacus, Priest and Hegumen and founder of the pious oratory of the holy and illustrious martyr George and benefactor of the Holiest New Church of the illustrious Mother of God in Jerusalem. Passed away on the 11th December of the 15th year of the Indiction, in the second year of the reign of our lord, Flavius Iustinus (= 11th December 566 A.D.).[1]

[1] Heisenberg explains δωρησαμένῳ as meaning that Cyriacus gave the Chapel of St. George built by him to the New Church in Jerusalem.

(*b*) Another fragment with crossing garlands.

99. Coptic monastery. Mosaic pavement reported as existing in the Court.[1]

Bibl. (98): Abel in *RB*, 1911, pp. 286–9; supplementary note, *RB*, 1911, p. 440; Vailhé in *EO*, 1911, p. 231 f. *Ment.*: Bleckmann in *ZDPV*, 1913, p. 235 f.; Horning, p. 132; Heisenberg in *BZ*, 1911, p. 613 f.; Leclerq in *Cabrol-Leclerq*, col. 2383, Fig. 5712 (s.v. 'Higoumène'); I. φ. ἐπιγραφὴ 'Ιεριχοῦντος in *Nea Sion*, 1911, pp. 289–93.

100. JERUSALEM. AUSTRIAN HOSPICE

Mosaic found 1860, 'representing the Judaean partridge; the head was lost'.

Bibl.: C. W. Wilson, *Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem*, London, 1865, p. 60.

101. JERUSALEM. Boné Bait Quarter

Remains of rough tessellated pavement, possibly floor of a press. Tesserae averaging 2·5 cm. sq.

102. JERUSALEM. BURJ EL KIBRĪT

Pavement round well mouth, 1·26 × 1·10 m. Field: On white ground *F 18* in quincunx.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1914, p. 436 f., Fig.

103. JERUSALEM. CASA NOVA

Mosaic pavement containing a bird, some fishes, and shell-fishes.

Bibl.: *Mittheilungen des K. K. Oesterr. Museums*, 1866, No. 11, p. 166; Clermont-Ganneau, *AR*, I, p. 330; Horning, p. 121; E. Müntz in *RA*, 1877 (I), pp. 36, 39; Leclerq, *Manuel d'archéologie chrétienne*, Vol. II, p. 642.

[1] Dalton mentions in *East Christian Art*, p. 296, a mosaic representing 'Daniel in the Lions' Den' as found in Jericho. This refers in all probability to 'Ein Dūk.

(*To be continued*)

M. Avi-Yonah.

THE QUARTERLY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES IN PALESTINE

FOUR PARTS ARE PUBLISHED ANNUALLY, dealing with (*a*) discoveries resulting either from excavations carried out by the Department or from other methods of research, or that come to light in the course of the Department's administrative work; (*b*) antiquities in the Department's Museum, or elsewhere in Palestine, which have not already been published; (*c*) texts and translations of texts describing historic monuments and sites; (*d*) archaeological work in Palestine in general.

Crown 4to, averaging 48 pages—12 pages of plates. Price 5s.; 5s. 3d. post free. 18s. 6d. for four parts. In Palestine 250 mils and 925 mils respectively. Copies can be obtained from and subscriptions are received by HUMPHREY MILFORD, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, LONDON, E.C. 4, *and all leading booksellers.*